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U.S. RAID PART OF POLICY OF WORLD HEGEMONY

AU171000 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 17 Apr 86

["A Monstruous Aggressive Act of American Imperialism" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, April 17 (ATA) -- Under the above title, the newspaper ÇERI I POPULLIT publishes an article written by Shaban Murati, which says:

Not a month had passed when the American airplanes returned to bombard again the cities of Libya. This time American imperialism indulged in a greater brutality and barbarism. Residential areas, civil buildings, hospitals and factories were subjected to a indiscriminate sudden strike. Tens of people were killed while sleeping, hundreds of them were wounded and thousands of others remained homeless.

The American action is grave and unprecedented in the modern times. The bombardments against the Libyan cities and the way they were carried out indicate that the United States has taken a dangerous road which no one knows where it leads to. They are another example of the practical implementation of Reagan Doctrine on the establishment of the American hegemony in the world through military violence and open aggression. After Grenada, Lebanon, Salvador and Nicaragua where the American military forces have been directly implicated, Libya testifies to the fact that Washington is again adopting the practices of the Vietnam war, of the global, political, economic, diplomatic and military war against all the countries and peoples wishing to live free and be not subjugated to American imperialism.

The pretext and the justifications are different but the aim and the means employed to achieve it are the same. Once the American imperialists used as pretext the so-called communist danger, today they are talking about fighting against terrorism. However, the peoples who become object of the American attacks and aggressions remain the same. It is they who struggle against the imperialist and capitalist yoke, it is they who aspire to become masters of their own national riches which are plundered by the foreigners, as in the case of the Arab peoples. It is they who wish to destroy colonialism and racism and put an end to the imperialist interferences in their internal affairs.

It is true that different terrorist acts are being carried out in many countries of the world today and everybody opposes them. But terrorism as a phenomenon cannot be perpetrated only by a government or by one person alone. It is a very complicated phenomenon and the causes of its emerging are many. The Americans pretend now that they can eliminate terrorism through terrorism. In reality, they do not want and do not seek to wipe out terrorism, but to legalize and justify it. They want to preserve terrorism as a means of blackmail and intimidation against any country that opposes their policy, as a means to spread the fear of American revenge, as a big stick against all those who come into conflict with the hegemonist interests of the USA.

The United States of America with Reagan at the head has been actually overwhelmed by the delirium of unrestrained megalomania. In an arrogant and brutal way, they trample underfoot the interests of other countries and do not mind at all the world peace-loving opinion. Neither the unanimous opposition of the Arab peoples nor the condemnation by the entire world opinion and the public irreconciliations of its western allies restrained the USA from carrying out the new attack against Libya.

The American administration challenged them all and came out in opposition to them. However, the American imperialists seem to lay much trust in their power. In the past too they have had the same confidence and have met with defeats. The history of our times testifies to the fact that the peoples who love and defend their freedom have not retreated before the American military machine and prepotency. They have struggled and won. The defeats that the USA met in Vietnam, Indochina, Cuba, Iran etc., show in a convincing way that the peoples are invincible.

The general condemnation of the terrorist acts against Libya, the political isolation the United States puts itself in, show that this new bandit-like act did not spread amidst the peoples the fear Washington expected, but the deep indignation and the open hatred for American imperialism.

A grave situation has been actually created not only round Libya and the Arab countries but in the entire Mediterranean area and Europe at large. Wish it or not, some European countries have been also involved in the American adventure to this or that degree.

In face of these very dangerous developments for the freedom and independence of the peoples, the international peace and security it is of prime importance to resolutely oppose the hegemonist policy and aggressive acts of the superpowers, just as to wage a determined struggle to remove their military presence, fleets and bases from the Mediterranean and Europe. No state, be it the United States or the Soviet Union should be allowed to provoke war in Mediterranean or elsewhere under various pretexts and manouvres, it should not be allowed to create situations which enable it to interfere and extend its hegemony, to threaten the peaceful life of the peoples and their national sovereignty.

Having such a firm confidence in the strength and possibilities of the peoples, the Albanian people join the Arab fraternal peoples and all the freedom loving peoples of the world in the condemnation of the aggressive terrorist acts of American imperialism against the Libyan people.

ITALIAN EMBASSY SURROUNDED BY POLICE

AU121452 Vienna ORF Teletext in German 1450 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] Tirana/Belgrade -- The Italian Embassy in the Albanian capital of Tirana is surrounded by armored vehicles and police officials. This was reported yesterday by a diplomat recently returned to Belgrade from a visit to TIRANA.

The security measures aim to preclude the possibility that more Albanians would follow the example of their six compatriots, who in December sought asylum in the embassy. The Italians will give the Albanians up if they have a guarantee from the government that they would be free from prosecution. Albania demands their unconditional release.

ZHIVKOV SENDS SOLIDARITY MESSAGE TO AL-QADHDHAFI

AU171803 Sofia BTA in English 1740 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Sofia, April 17 (BTA) -- Mr. Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of Bulgaria's State Council, has sent the following message to Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, revolutionary leader of Libya:

"Dear Comrade al-Qadhdhafi, the totally unprovoked barbarous aggression by the United States of America against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah has filled the Bulgarian people and its leadership with profound indignation. The People's Republic of Bulgaria had repeatedly condemned the preparations for this aggression, and the act itself was categorically branded. We expressed our firm solidarity and support for the friendly Libyan people both in the government declaration and in the Joint Declaration of the Warsaw Treaty member states.

"Ignoring the calls and the protests of the world public opinion and the warnings of the peaceloving states, trampling upon the norms of international law and upon the principles enshrined in the U.N. Charter, by its raids on the Libyan people, the U.S. has once again acted in brazen defiance of mankind and has dealt a blow to its hopes for peace and security. This latest in a series of manifestations of the policy of neoglobalism and state-sponsored terrorism, running counter to the interests of all peaceloving nations, leads to serious and grave consequences which are not confined to the area of the Mediterranean but affect the international situation in general. The American aggression is directed not only against your country; it is a far-reaching anti-Arab action, it is a move against the efforts to maintain and strengthen world peace."

"The Bulgarian people nourish warm feelings and respect for the people of Libya. Thousands of Bulgarian specialists are working side by side with their Libyan friends and are thus giving their humble contribution to the progress of the centuries-old Libyan land. By expressing the anger and indignation of the people of the People's Republic of Bulgaria over the aggression against the sovereign Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah in these days of ordeal, I would once again like to express our solidarity and our conviction that the people of Libya, united around their leadership, bravely defending their progressive achievements and their independent anti-imperialist foreign policy, and having dealt a new moral and political blow at imperialism, will continue with the victorious advance of the September 1 Revolution. Together with you and with all Libyan people, we are mourning the innocent victims who have fallen prey to the pirate air strikes carried out by the American Air force."

"I would like to assure you on behalf of the party and government leadership of the People's Republic of Bulgaria that Bulgaria will continue to extend full support to the just cause of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah in the spirit of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between our two fraternal states."

Yours respectfully,

Todor Zhivkov,

Secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO ON U.S. 'NEOGANGSTERISM'

AU171402 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 16 Apr 86 p 1, 5

[Goran Gotev article: "Neogangsterism -- People, Watch Out!"]

[Text] Gangsters attack at midnight. We know this from films about them. We are witnesses of this from their actions. When the Mafia terrorizes an American town, this is

part of their reality, of their everyday life. When their army sets out on a campaign of brigandage to carry out the "punitive" operations of the Pentagon -- this is a practice the strategists of neogangsterism want to turn into a law of conduct in the international arena.

It was not so very long ago that they suffered a shameful humiliating defeat in Vietnam. It was not so long ago that they fled shamefully and in panic with their helicopters from Iran. Since that time the failures have taught them to be cautious. Since that time the failures taught them to carefully select the victims of the "midnight cowboys." Thus the turn of tiny Grenada came, a handful of Grenadians against the most terrible imperialism. Thus Nicaragua was declared to be on the agenda. Thus it was that Libya was attacked last night.

They often swear by the Holy Bible, they, the missle- and nuclear-weapon-wielding Goliaths, confront the unbending Davids of our cruel 20th century. Could we ever have imagined that those who, since their early childhood, were raised on films about Al Capone, who still today tremble with emotion when they watch Rambo, the human animal, could have a different behavior and a different morality than the morality of terrorists!

They are constantly talking about human rights. If we should subject ourselves to their philosophy, the world would become a world of violence. They constantly plead for the observance of international norms. If we should subject ourselves to their philosophy and their logic -- this would mean to legalize state terrorism, to legalize the establishment of their imperialist order and of every perimeter of their imperialist interests. Their interests, however, are expanding from pole to pole, from Greenwich to Greenwich.

"First shoot -- and then explain!" This is a slogan that has been in their blood since the very early Westerns. While their allies were having a session in The Hague, appealing to their "common sense" and for restraint, the bombers of the United States were "already operating" from their bases in Britain against Tripoli and Benghazi. The same associates in terrorism -- London and Tel Aviv -- as ever agreed with the raid of American state terorrism. Only those who, under similar circumstances, have acted and are still acting like their brothers from overseas and protectors of gangsterism, are applauding at the destruction and annihilation caused by the American terrorist armada.

To teach sense, to punish, and to give lessons -- this is the mission they have assumed in the contemporary world against the will of the peoples who are aspiring for a world without arms and wars, a world without threats and violence. It is true that they taught the world a lesson. It is a lesson that cannot and should not be forgotten.

Let it be so. Let this be a lesson -- for them. The UN Charter and the norms of international law, as well as the Final Helsinki Act are "prescriptions" which do not commit them to anything. Let this be a lesson -- that for them the voice of world public opinion, the voice of the peoples, is a voice in the desert. Let this be lesson -- today and tomorrow, until the last hour of imperialism, that the rights of the peoples to freedom and independent development are a provocation, which the gangsters violate with assassinations and coups, with invasions, and aggression.

However, history is pitiless. It always renders unto Caesar that which is Caesar's. Those who have not yet wiped from their foreheads the mark of shame in Vietnam and Grenada are soiled by the new Libyan disgrace. There is no need to wait for the computer calculations to foresee the sum of human contempt for the violators, for the gangsters, who are deprived of all law and morality, of faith and decency.

The bible, upon which they swear every day, can be quoted again: He who sows the wind will reap the whirlwind. The whirlwind of wrath is again raging over five continents. People, watch out!

SRV ENVOY DO MUOI SPEAKS AT BCP CONGRESS

AU092000 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 4 Apr 86 p 10

[Speech by Do Muoi, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Politburo and Vice chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers, to the 13th BCP Congress, delivered on 3 April 19860]

[Text] Esteemed comrades of the Presidium, esteemed comrade delegates, The communist Party of the Vietnam [CPV] delegation is particularly happy to attend the 13th BCP Congress, an important event in the life of the Bulgarian Communists, in the life of the Bulgarian workers class, and of the entire fraternal Bulgarian people. Permit me, on behalf of the CPV, as well as on behalf of the people of Vietnam, to convey most ardent greetings to you, the Bulgarian workers class, and the Bulgarian people.

Throughout the last 42 years, under the leadership of the glorious BCP, the Bulgarian people achieved remarkable successes -- particularly since the historical April plenum of the BCP Central Committee -- in expanding sound, revolutionary traditions, their working enthusiasm, and crative talents thanks to the great assistance and comprehensive cooperation with the Soviet Union and other, socialist community countries.

In implementing the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress, Bulgaria has achieved great success in all areas of life during the years that have elapsed. These enormous successes, along with the Leninist foreign party and state policy, are constantly consolidating the position and enhancing the prestige of Bulgaria on the international scene. These successes are at the same time an eloquent example of the correct leadership implemented by the BCP -- the true Marxist-Leninist party, which is creatively applying the universal laws of socialist revolution under the specific conditions that exist in the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

The introductory speech delivered to the congress by Comrade Todor Zhivkov is a particularly important document that thoroughly sums up the great experience in socialist construction and maps out the trend for the completion of this construction in Bulgaria. We are deeply convinced that, in light of the decisions that will be adopted at the present congress, the Bulgarian communists, the workers class, and the Bulgarian working people will advance with new strength and will achieve even more brilliant victories along the path of building a developed socialist society.

Comrades, during the last years the three revolutionary streams of our epoch have been in constant upsurge in the process of an advance which nothing can stop. The comprehensive development of the Soviet Union and of the socialist community changed the world situation, it gave a strong impetus to the peoples' struggle for peace, for national independence, democracy, and socialism. Today, more than ever, mankind is becoming clearly convinced of the vital importance of the struggle to preserve peace on earth, of the struggle of people who have become aware of their right to be masters of their own destiny.

Regardless of the fact that imperialism is living through a total and profound crisis, this imperialism, headed by American imperialism, is not renouncing its intentions of precipitating mankind into the abyss of nuclear horror. The world today, however, possesses powerful forces capable of stopping the warmongering hand of imperialism. In the circumstances of the contemporary historical situation, the recent 27th CPSU Congress was of particular importance. Its brilliant successes permitted this country to reveal with more strength than ever its role as a powerful fortress of peace, national independence, and socialism. The CPV and the people of Vietnam consistently support the Soviet comprehensive program for the full liquidation of nuclear weapons in three stages, which opens up great hopes to mankind, offering us the possibility of entering the 21st century in a world free from the nuclear threat. This glorious peace-loving initiative was expressed in the well-known declaration submitted by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev on 15 January 1986. We wholeheartedly support the efforts of Bulgaria to transform the Balkans into a zone free of nuclear and chemical weapons.

In close cooperation with the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist community countries, together with the workers class and the progressive peoples of the world, we are resolutely struggling against imperialism, against old and new colonialism, against the other reactionary forces, for the sake of peace, national independence, democracy and social progress. Closely rallied with Laos and Kampuchea, we are struggling and will struggle for peace in Southeast Asia, for stability, friendship, and cooperation.

Comrades, during the last decades, under the CPV leadership created and tested by President Ho Chi Minh, the people of Vietnam have covered a difficult, resolute, and militant path, and achieved glorious victories. We constantly fought and defeated the aggressions kindled by imperialist and expansionist forces. For over 10 years we have been building socialism in our entire country and we have overcome many difficulties and obstacles. The decades of war burdened us with a difficult inheritance. The imperialist and expansionist forces used numerous machinations to sabotage our revolutionary deeds, but we always manifested vigilance and readiness to cause all of their intentions to fail. We have enough strength and will to implement our two strategic tasks: the construction of socialism, and the defense of our socialist homeland.

The Vietnam Communists and all people of Vietnam highly appreciate and will never forget the inspired revolutionary feelings of sympathy, and the comprehensive and great assistance which the BCP, Bulgarian Government, and Bulgarian people have accorded to us in the past, during our resistance struggle against American aggression and in rescuing our country as well as today -- in building and defense of our socialist motherland. We are glad to point out that the militant solidarity and the comprehensive cooperation between our two peoples and parties, founded with the efforts of Ho Chi Minh and Georgi Dimitrov, are closely connected with the Friendship and Cooperation Treaty signed between Vietnam and Bulgaria, which produces exceptionally fruitful results. The Vietnamese party and government, as well as the people of Vietnam, will continue to develop this friendship with all their efforts.

We wish the 13th BCP Congress brilliant successes. May the fraternal friendship, the militant solidarity, and the comprehensive cooperation between the two parties and peoples of Vietnam and Bulgaria be eternal and indestructible.

Long live all-victorious Marxism-Leninism!

Long live peace and socialism!

OTECHESTVEN FRONT INTERVIEWS INDRA ON CONGRESS

AU091047 Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 7 Apr 86 p 8

[Interview given by Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly, leader of the CPCZ delegation to the 13th BCP Congress, to unnamed OTECHESTVEN FRONT reporter, during his stay in Sofia -- date not given]

[Text] [OTECHESTVEN FRONT] The 17th CPCZ Congress ended a few days ago and you now have a very recent impression of the 13th BCP Congress. How would you describe the common features of the two congresses of our fraternal parties, and how do you evaluate the future prospects of further expanding and intensifying the relations of fraternal assistance and mutual cooperation between our two countries, parties, and peoples?

[Indra] The chief characteristic of both congresses and their work was their deeply international spirit. It was once more confirmed that the construction of socialism in our two countries is resolutely linked to the struggle for peace and progress in the world. The alliance and the comprehensive cooperation with the Soviet Union and with the other fraternal, socialist countries, as well as the consolidation of the unity and cohesion of the socialist community are the solid foundations of our communist parties' policy.

The BCP and CPCZ congresses fully supported the remarkable peace proposals of the Soviet Union as a real basis for the settlement of complicated, contemporary international problems. The alliance and friendship with the Soviet Union, in our opinion, represents a decisive international guarantee for our two countries' development. The peaceful initiatives of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, as well as our initiatives for the consolidation of peace at the Western Borders of the socialist community, are playing a remarkable role in the total peace policy of the fraternal, socialist countries.

Both in Prague and Sofia the congresses were inspired by legitimate pride at the remarkable, positive successes, which we reached in the construction of a developed socialist society. The decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress are playing a great role and were of great importance for the preparations and work of our congresses, and this applies in particular to the work in mapping out bold, new tasks in the field of domestic and foreign policy, tasks which have become a source of inspiration and enthusiasm for the work of our communist parties in connection with the accomplishment of our future tasks.

Both congresses were characterized by the fact that they adopted a strategy on accelerated economic, social, and communal development, based on the intensive application of the scientific-technical progress. This strategy determines the contents of the general line of our two parties for the forthcoming period. This strategy gives impetus to the mobilization of activities in all sectors, for the decisive application of new approaches of developing and perfecting socialist democracy, and for the participation of the working people in the administration and management of society. The two congresses committed the communists to elevating to a higher level the political, ideological, and organizational work of the party.

The wisdom, the experience, the talents, the firm resolve and the patriotism of both the Bulgarian and the CSSR communists, and of all working people in our two countries, are guarantees for the implementation of the programs mapped out at our respective congresses.

The results of these two congresses determined the future prospects of the further intensification of the relations of friendship and mutual cooperation between our two fraternal parties and peoples, the foundations of which were laid down by the unforgettable leaders of our two fraternal parties, Klement Gottwald and Georgi Dimitrov. We are broadly developing these relations. Today not only the close cooperation between the two countries' party and state organs in the political and economic sectors has become a daily routine, but thanks to the relations existing between all our provinces and all your okrugs, which is based on fraternal interchange, and thanks to the summer tourism of CSSR citizens to the People's Republic of Bulgaria, which is very popular among our people, and amounts to a seasonal average of 400,000 people, the mutual relations practically apply to all families. This is why we are justified in speaking about the comprehensive development of international relations between the CSSR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Today, however, we are entering a period which demands higher forms of mutual relations. We are in a process of transition from cooperation between CSSR and Bulgarian institutions to the establishment of joint scientific-production trusts and other organizations. We must adopt a new approach to the implementation of mutually adopted commitments. This is why we are devoting great attention to the preparation of the program on economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the CSSR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria for the period up to 2000.

The advantages of the relations between our two states, based on the principles of socialist internationalism, can in this manner fully reveal themselves, and our mutual cooperation will develop in the interest of the peoples in both countries, in the interest of peace and socialism.

[OTECHESTVEN FRONT] Can you say something about your impression of the 13th BCP Congress?

[Indra] The work of the 13th BCP Congress proceeded in a businesslike and creative atmosphere and once more confirmed the ideological and political unity of your party, as well as its loyalty to Marxism-Leninism, and the Bulgarian people's devotion to socialism and peace. I will inform the CSSR Communists with great joy on the fact that your party is engaging in the implementation of the 13th BCP Congress program with optimism and confidence in its own strength, in the efforts of the Bulgarian working people.

On my own behalf and on behalf of the entire CPCZ delegation, which during its stay in your motherland was accorded warm and comradely hospitality, I would like to wish you, with all my heart, much success in implementing the remarkable tasks which you assigned to yourselves during the congress.

UN DELEGATE CONDEMNS U.S. ATTACK ON LIBYA

LD172351 Prague CTK in English 1843 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] New York April 17 (CTK correspondent) -- Czechoslovakia unequivocally condemns the U.S. Armed aggression against Libya, Czechoslovakia's Permanent Representative in the United Nations Jaroslav Cesar said at a security Council session today. The U.S. Administration must recognize the fact that the obligations following from its membership in the United Nations and the Secretary Council are incompatible with its policy of state terrorism, armed attacks and aggression, the Czechoslovak delegate said.

He recalled that the act of aggression against Libya was intentional and well-prepared and was carried out at a time when the Security Council was discussing the possibilities of preventing the use of force. The United States assumes the right of using military force anywhere and anytime it wants to. A number of developing countries have already fallen victim to the U.S. policy of state terrorism -- Grenada, Nicaragua and now Libya, Jaroslav Cesar said.

He added that on the eve of a U.N. General Assembly special session on the critical economic situation in Africa, the U.S. attack on Libya is a clear example of how the U.S. Administration imagines its political and economic relations with the developing countries.

LIBYAN ENVOY BRIEFS SVOBODA ON U.S. AGGRESSION

AU171137 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 16 Apr 86 p 2

[CTK Report: "On the Side of the Libyan People"]

[Text] Muhammad Musbah Khalifa, leading secretary of the People's Committee of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, was received at his own request by Stanislav Svoboda, CSSR deputy minister of foreign affairs, at the Prague Cernin Palace yesterday [15 April]. The Libyan representative briefed him on the latest gross U.S. military aggression against the Libyan Jamahiryah. In reply Stanislav Svoboda informed the Libyan representative about the stance of the Czechoslovak people toward the latest act of violence against the Libyan people.

ARABS IN CSSR PROTEST OUTSIDE U.S. EMBASSY

LD171647 Prague CTK in English 1454 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Prague April 17 (CTK) -- Shouting slogans and carrying banners, students and other citizens of Libya and other Arab states in Czechoslovakia protested today in front of the U.S. Embassy here against the brutal U.S. attack on Libya and expressed their firm resolution to defend their freedom.

"Our most important task at present is our joint struggle against U.S. aggression, for establishment of peace in the Mediterranean and the whole world," one of the participants in the demonstration Saleh Edeb, a student of the faculty of physical education and sport, told CTK. He also expressed gratitude to the Czechoslovak people for their aid and solidarity.

ATTACK ON LIBYA 'GAMBLES WITH FUTURE OF PEACE'

AU171130 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 16 Apr 86 p 7

[Julius P. Loerincz article in the "World on Events" column: "Cutthroats of Nations and Peace"]

[Text] In the case of the U.S. Government's actions, believing in common sense would obviously be a mistake, it would be indulging in illusory notions. Anyone who did that the day before yesterday, found out that night that he underestimated the ruthlessness and the irresponsibility of the military-political circles representing American imperialism. Nothing can justify their barbarous aggression against Libya -- it is a shameless trampling upon the most fundamental norms of international law, a manifestation of a brutal contempt for the rights of other nations to territorial integrity, freedom and right to live in peace in accordance with their own will. It is an attack on international peace and security in the nulcear age full of conflicts, tension, and enormous potential of mass destruction weapons, which a detonator of a rapidly expanding regional conflict would bring to a fatal explosion, liquidating human civilization.

The United States allegedly carried out this attack and murdered dozens of Libyan civilians in "self-defense against terrorism." A lie is to cover up the truth and the substance of the whole affair. And besides that, in accordance with this logic, many countries of the world also should swoop down upon the United States. India because Sikh terrorists are being trained on U.S. territory! Nicaragua because the CIA mined Nicaraguan ports, bankrolls and trains counterrevolutionaries who murder Nicaraguan children, women, and men; Afghanistan because the CIA extends assistance to the tune of $500 million annually to bandits, and murderers of people and peace in the country; Angola because the United States grants financial and military aid to the murderers in the antigovernment UNITA [National Union for the total Independence of Angola]...And we could continue in this vein without being afraid that someone would call our assertions made up and untruthful, like Reagan's so-called evidence about Libya's alleged support of terrorism. After all, we have these assertions from official American quarters which do not keep it secret that they support the aforementioned terrorist and subversive forces. CIA chief William Casey actually boasts about it and refuses to say that these are "secret operations" -- according to him there is no need to keep anything secret, and these are "special actions."

To those actions belongs the long-range endeavor to destroy the anti-imperialist character of Libya and overthrow the regime led by Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. The first conspiracy against anti-imperialist Libya, was to end with a coup d'etat, was hatched by the CIA at the beginning of 1971, less than a year after the Americans were forced to leave their huge Wheelus Field on the Libyan territory.

It is precisely this American line of violence against other nations, the policy from a position of strength, the use of state terrorism in international relations (the bombing of Libya, too, was a manifestation) is a source of the deepening conflict and crisis situations, tension and instability, and creates fertile ground for the growth of terrorism, It is, above all, the policy of the United States and its strategic ally, the racist, Zionist regime of Israel that leads to these consequences in the Near and Middle East.

In the United States, in these contexts they talk obliquely and vaguely about "neo-globalism." Behind this noble-sounding term hides, first -- an attempt to force American hegemony upon the developing countries and entire regions, also by using force, and second -- the intention to make use -- in conditions of military-strategic party -- of the so-called peripheral regions to put military-political pressure on the Soviet Union without directly clashing with it. In yesterday's Soviet PRAVDA, commentator Vsevolod Ovchinnikov wrote that "neoglobalism" is actually neocolonialism as far as objectives go, and state terrorism as to its methods. This is the substance of the latest American aggression against Libya, whose objective is not only Libya as such, but the intention to achieve by any means a distinct superiority to its benefit as regards the ratio of forces in the Near East. However, contexts transcend regional boundaries, as we intimated also at the beginning. This entire extensive crusade against Libya is, at the same time, supposed to distract the attention form the main problems of the present, shunt to the side-lines the necessity to concretely and effectively eliminate the danger of nuclear catastrophe and prevent the militarization of outer space, as is being pushed through by the Soviet Union and other peaceloving forces. The opponents of a general relaxation of tension in the world are, in the United States, behind the fomenting of regional conflicts.

Thus, the bombing of Libya is not only an episode, even though a brutal and barbarous one, in the policy of the United States. It is a manifestation of a line of ruthless assertion of dictatorial, predatory, and hegemonist ambitions of American imperialism, for which the legitimate rights and interests of other nations are less than nothing, and force is the means of an irresponsible gamble with the future of peace. The highest order of the times is to erect a barrier to this policy of cut throats of nations and peace.

DEPUTY MINISTER PROTESTS TO U.S. COUNTERPART

AU171406 Bratislave PRAVDA in Slovak 16 Apr 86 p 8

[CTK report]

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- Interministerial consultation between Jaromir Johanes, CSSR deputy minister of foreign affaris, and Rozanne Ridgway, U.S. deputy secretary of state, was held in Prague yesterday [15 April]. Issues pertaining to bilateral relations and problems of the current international situation were on the talks agenda. At the end of the consultation, R. Ridgway was received by Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs. Issues of mutual relations, disarmament problems, and the development of the international situation after the Geneva summit meeting were discussed in detail. During both meetings, the Czechoslovak side conveyed the indignation of the Czechoslovak people over the attack of U.S. Armed Forces on Libya. The CSSR decidely condemns this aggressive action, which is a gross violation of the fundamental norms of international law and the UN Charter, and which nothing can justify. The consultation and reception were attended by Miroslav Houstecky, CSSR ambassador to the United States, and Willim H. Luers, U.S. ambassador to the CSSR.

BILAK-LED DELEGATION LEAVES FOR SED CONGRESS

LD162257 Prague CTK in English 1359 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Prague April 16 (CTK) -- A delegation of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, led by party Presidium member and Central Committee Secretary Vasil Bilak, left for Berlin today to attend the 11th Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany.

CPCZ DELEGATION GREETS ITALIAN COMMUNIST PARTY

LD112221 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] Italy: A CPCZ delegation to the 17th Congress of the Italian Communist Party led by Jaroslav Hajn, chairman of the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission, today conveyed a message of greetings from the CPCZ Central Committee to the congress of Italian communists. It says, among other things, that the only correct way toward the improvement of the international atmosphere is in peaceful coexistence and beneficial cooperation among states with different social systems. People wish to live and work in peace. These questions, the message goes on to say, as well as the further development of Czechoslovakia, were discussed at the recent 17th CPCZ Congress.

The congress identified itself with the far-reaching peace program of the Soviet Union which aims for the total liquidation of nuclear weapons and all mass destruction weapons, a world of permanent peace on the earth and outer space. It set for the party and all Czechoslovak society a clear, specific prospect of the further all-round development of Czechoslovakia up to the end of the century and noted that it has been possible to preserve and improve the population's living standards, to ensure its living and social certainties. The adoption of the strategic line aims to accelerate economic, social, and public development, based, above all, on the intensive application of scientific-technical progress is the main result of the congress. Czechoslovak communists wish many successes to the 17th Congress of the Italian Communist Party in the struggle for the rights of working people, for peace, and socialism, with a wish for strengthening and broadening cooperation between the two parties for the benefit of the peoples of Italy and Czechoslovakia, the message stresses.

HUSAK CONGRATULATES PCI'S NATTA ON REELECTION

LD141942 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Gustav Husak has sent a telegram of congratulations to Alessandro Natto on his reelection to the post of general secretary of the Italian Communist Party. He expresses wishes of many successes in the work for the better future of working people of Italy, in the struggle for progress and peace in the whole world.

STROUGAL RECEIVES SOVIET AVIATION MINISTER

LD112100 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] Lubomir Strougal, federal premier, received Apollon Systsov, minister of aviation industry of the Soviet Union, who is on a visit to Czechoslovakia, in the Hrzan Palace in Prague today.

Both representatives appreciated the results achieved in the development of cooperation of the two countries in the aviation industries and stressed its further possibilities and challenging tasks for 1986-1990. They underlined the importance of the speedy implementation of scientific-technical progress and the further deepening of production cooperation and specialization in the intensification of production and modernization of aviation equipment.

LEADERS BRIEF WARSAW PACT COL GEN SHLYAGA

LD120250 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1930 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] Presidium members of the CPCZ Central Committee Josef Lenart, first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee; Peter Colotka, Slovak premier; and Viliam Salgovic, Presidium member of the CPSL Central Committee and chairman of the Slovak National Council, received in Bratislava today the chief of the Political Directorate of the Central Group of the troops of the Soviet Army in Milovice, Colonel General Nikolay Shlyaga. They briefed him on the topical tasks that follow from the deliberations of 17th CPCZ Congress and the CPSU Congress.

JAKES CALLS ECONOMIC INTEGRATION 'KEY ISSUE'

LD102329 Prague CTK in English 1911 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Prague April 10 (CTK) -- Deepening of socialist economic integration was described as the key issue of Czechoslovakia's economic policy by Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium member and Central Committee Secretary Milos Jakes here today.

At a meeting of party activists at the political college of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee, Milos Jakes spoke in detail of the ways in which the party and state leadership intends to ensure the fulfillment of tasks set by the 17th Party Congress. He stressed the importance of Czechoslovakia's participation in carrying out the comprehensive program of scientific-technological development of CMEA states up to the year 2000, as well as of the fulfillment of the long-term program of economic and scientific-technological cooperation with the USSR until 2000 and agreements on bilateral cooperation with the other socialist countries.

Milos Jakes also spoke of the need to raise the standard of planning and management. One of the main criteria for judging the work of management cadres is the way they guided their collectives, how they handle the means entrusted to them and what results they achieve, he said. Milos Jakes paid considerable attention to aspects of party work, in particular to encouraging criticism and self-criticism.

LAOS ENVOY ADDRESSES WORKING PEOPLE IN PRIBRAM

AU111608 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 1 Apr 86 p 6

[Speech by Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the Politburo of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, and head of the party's delegation to the 17th CPCZ Congress in Prague, delivered on 26 March at a meeting with the working people in Pribram]

[Text] Dear comrades, for the delegation of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] the possibility to attend the 17th Congress of the glorious CPCZ is a great honor and an immense joy.

We take the opportunity to convey profound expressions of solidarity and affection from Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, LPRP general secretary, from the Central Committee of our party, and from all Lao Communists and people to General Secretary Comrade Gustav Husak, all communists, and the heroic Czechoslovak people, as well as to all congress delegates.

We had here the wonderful opportunity to pay a visit to your city of Pribram, to one of the united farmers cooperatives, and one of the enterprises, and therefore permit us to convey with great pleasure our sincere thanks to the party committee, communists, workers, the working people, and all diligent inhabitants of this city for the warm and very friendly reception accorded to us. We cordially congratulate them on the beautiful results they have achieved in honor of the 17th CPCZ Congress, because these results actively contribute to the victories that are being achieved by communists, by all working people, by all Czechoslovak people.

We noted with great satisfaction that in the past years -- under the leadership of the CPCZ headed by Comrade Gustav Husak -- the Czechoslovak people succeeded with revolutionary enthusiasm, with humanism, and patriotic and pro-peace fervor in decisively overcoming all difficulties and obstacles, in defending their beloved fatherland, and in advancing with a determined step along the path of developed socialism. On the basis of the fulfillment of the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress and the Seventh 5-Year Plan, Czechoslovakia's industry and agriculture have achieved a rapid pace of development and have become more modern; culture, education, and health care have made remarkable progress, a matter that helps to constantly raise the material standard and standard of living of the Czechoslovak people.

Together with building and safeguarding the socialist fatherland, the Czechoslovak people have always proved their loyalty to the principles of proletarian internationalism, within the framework of which they actively supported and effectively assisted the revolutionary and progressive forces in the world.

The successes achieved by the Czechoslovak people are an important contribution to the consolidation of the socialist community, whose centerpiece is the Soviet Union. These successes are a magnificent example and a great encouragement for the nations of Europe and the world in their struggle for peace, national independence, democracy, and social progress, a matter that day after day further increases the role and prestige of Czechoslovakia on the international scale.

The people of Laos greatly rejoice over and are proud of the successes achieved by the fraternal Czechoslovak people, and regard them as their own.

Dear comrades, during the 10 years that have elapsed since the founding of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the Lao people have been waging -- under the leadership of the LRPR headed by Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan -- a decisive and victorious struggle against all the intrigues and subversive actions of international imperialism and reaction, striving to overthrow our new order and occupy our country. At the same time, the people of Laos have been exerting all their energy on the construction of their country. In a number of spheres the people achieved marked successes. In harmony with the SRV and the People's Republic of Kampuchea, we waged an untiring struggle to have Southeast Asia become a region of peace, stability, friendship, and cooperation.

The victories of the Lao revolution are closely connected with the combat solidarity and close relations of friendship in the all-round cooperation among the parties and the people of Laos, Vietnam, and Cambodia, with the all-round support, assistance, and cooperation with the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, and the other socialist countries, and well as with the striving of all friendly states for progress in the world.

Dear comrades, the current international situation is very strained through the fault of the militarist policy and the arms race on earth and in outer space fomented by the imperialists, above all by American imperialism which is driving mankind to the verge of nuclear catastrophe. We unconditionally support the peace offensive of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries, and in particular the global program of complete nuclear disarmament by the year 2000, submitted on 15 January 1986 by M. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, as well as the magnificent speech he recently delivered at the 27th CPSU Congress. We fully support the correct attitudes and responsible approach expressed by the Soviet Union on the issue of the future of mankind at the Soviet-American summit in Geneva, and we demand that the United States prove its promises with concrete deeds. We fully support the CSSR's and the GDR's constructive proposals to establish a zone free of chemical weapons in central Europe. We resolutely oppose the policy of interference, threats, and hostility practiced by American imperialism against progressive and anti-imperialist countries and nations in Asia, Africa, and Latin America, and sharply condemn the tension it kindles in the Middle East, in Central America, and in other parts of the world. In harmony with our consistent implementation of peaceful foreign policy, we will do everything in the interest of cooperation with all forces striving for peace and progress in the world, and will wage a resolute struggle to preserve peace and international security.

Even though Laos and Czechoslovakia are separated by tens of thousands of kilometers, this distance is not an obstacle to ties of friendship and solidarity between our parties and peoples. Our nations, which abide by identical ideology, had -- in a difficult and decisive struggle against aggressors -- to undergo various tests, and at present stand side by side in the endeavor to defend and develop revolutionary achievements, in the struggle for peace, friendship, and international cooperation.

Just as in the recent struggle for national salvation, so also today, in safeguarding and building socialism the Lao people have always enjoyed the support, the valuable assistance of the party, the government, and the Czechoslovak people.

The joint statement signed by Comrade General Secretaries Kaysone Phomvihan and Gustav Husak on the occasion of the recent meetings of the highest party and state delegations constitute the cornerstone that reinforces the solidarity between our parties and countries, solidarity which strengthens by the day, and which no reactionary power can upset.

We express our profound gratitude and sincere thanks to the party, the Government, and the fraternal Czechoslovak people for the valuable support and assistance extended to us, as well as to all communists, workers, and working people, to all inhabitants of the city of Pribram, the unified farmers cooperative, and the enterprise that we visited.

AFGHAN PARTY GREETINGS TO CPCZ CONGRESS

AU102151 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 1 Apr 86 p 6

["Message of Greetings From the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan" to the 17th CPCZ Congress, delivered by Muhammad Aslam Watanjar, member of the Politburo of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and minister of communications, at a "rally of the working people" in the NHKG Steel Mill in Ostrava on 27 March]

[Text] Dear comrades and friends, esteemed working people, allow me to congratulate you in the name of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] and Comrade Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA], wholeheartedly and in a comradely way on the holding of the 17th CPCZ Congress and, through you, all members of the CPCZ and all the heroic Czechoslovak people. Furthermore, I would like to convey thanks to the CPCZ Central Committee for the invitation of our delegation and for the opportunity to take part in the deliberations of your congress and in this gathering. The delegation of our party takes pride in the fact that it has been able to familiarize itself with your creative and revolutionary activity and your work, which is aimed at strengthening the material base of the advanced socialist society in fraternal Czechoslovakia.

The progress you have achieved in all spheres of economic, social, and cultural life, under the leadership of the CPCZ, and in which you, too, have taken part, serves us as an example. Allow me to wish you as much success as possible in your creative work in strengthening and further expanding the material-technical base of the socialist society in the CSSR.

Europe and, hence, also the CSSR have been living in an atmosphere of peace for more than 40 years, following the great triumph of progressive forces headed by the great Soviet Union. The peace policy of the CSSR and other socialist states, with the Soviet Union at their head, reflects the wish and aspiration of all working people and progressive forces of the world to achieve stable peace and international understanding. This peace initiative positively contributes to strengthening and safeguarding world peace. In the international sphere, both the DRA and the CSSR promote world peace and a friendly international atmosphere and together with all progressive forces of the world, with the great Soviet Union at its head, fight against the attempts of reactionary and imperialist forces.

The firm friendship existing between our people is not a new phenomenon. After the victory of the April Revolution, the CSSR assisted our people in a comprehensive manner on the path of their economic, technical, and cultural development. In the new stage of the April Revolution's development, in particular, the content of relations between our peoples and parties has gained a new quality.

Comrade Karmal's visit to your beautiful and hospitable state in 1983 was another step toward strengthening and expanding relations between our peoples, parties, and states, the CSSR provides considerable help to the building of the material-technical base of a new society in the DRA. The fraternal assistance of the CSSR and other socialist states is not only a condition for the removal of current difficulties, but also a guarantee for the all-round development of our state. Our people will never forget your internationalist assistance and are grateful for it.

Esteemed comrades and friends, the implementation of the resolutions approved at the 14th, 15th, and 16th CPCZ congresses opened the path to building a developed socialist society. Under the leadership of the Communist Party and thanks to their assiduous work, the Czechoslovak people have achieved major successes in science and technology while at the same time developing all spheres of socioeconomic and cultural life. We firmly believe that the implementation of the decisions of the 17th Congress of your party will result in further successes in all spheres of social life and will strengthen the position of the CSSR, a peace-loving state and member of the great socialist family, in the struggle for enhancing peace and security in Europe.

Dear comrades and friends, 8 years have already passed since the national-democratic and liberation revolution -- the April Revolution -- in our revolutionary state, but the attacks of imperialist and reactionary forces conducted in the form of an undeclared war have not stopped. Taking part in the undeclared war against the Afghan people and revolution are the military regime of Pakistan, the medieval regime of Iran, and, I am sorry to say, even socialist China. Following their special training in military training centers in Pakistan, Iran, and China, the enemies of the revolution -- bandits -- arrive armed in Afghanistan to terrorize innocent people and to destroy hospitals, schools, cultural establishments, and other civilian facilities. But despite all their efforts they are unable to break the will of the people to defend the revolution and its gains.

In a historical period of hardships, the Soviet Union helped Czechoslovakia to get rid of fascist domination. The Soviet Union, the mainstay of the world's liberation movement, is our friend of long standing; recently we celebrated the 65th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Friendship and Mutual Cooperation. And it was the Soviet Union which, at the most difficult historical moment when our freedom and our country were in jeopardy, provided help and sent to Afghanistan a limited contingent of military units. The Afghan people will never forget this assistance.

Dear comrades and friends, despite the interference of reactionary and imperialist forces in our affairs in the DRA, the anti-feudal and anti-imperialist April Revolution continues to successfully develop for the benefit of the working people and for the benefit of safeguarding peace in Central Asia and all over the world. The results of the revolution are becoming firmer day by day. The broad masses of the working people of our homeland have rallied around the party, the National Front, and other social organizations with the aim of implementing the PDPA's ideas and program.

A large number of people who had yielded to mendacious propaganda and left their homeland are coming back, despite the resistance of the military regime of Pakistan, and beginning anew to live normally and work in quiet. Had Pakistan not prevented their return, their number would have been much higher.

Due to all-round efforts of the party and the state, and in defiance of the impact of the undeclared war, practical steps have been taken to raise the living standards of the masses, to reinforce the state's defensive strength, to make political and social life more democratic, and to expand the social base of revolutionary power. The first 5-year plan of social and economic development has been worked out. Land reform, which also comprises the irrigation issue, continues. The movement to liquidate illiteracy has been successfully spreading.

Workers and peasants not only defend their factories and fields, but with weapons in their hands, together with the People's Army, they also heroically defend our revolution.

At the historic gathering of representatives of the people in 1985, representatives of all social strata and ethnic groups from the whole of Afghanistan reaffirmed their all-round support for the policy of the party and the state, for the domestic and foreign policy of the PDPA and the DRA, endorsed measures aimed at resolving the situation that arose around Afghanistan, and at the same time expressed their respect and thanks for the all-round assistance granted to Afghanistan by the Soviet Union.

Another great and important event has been the gathering of tribes living in border areas. This gathering adopted the decision that these tribes will protect the borders of the state against the infiltration of bandits and counterrevolutionary elements into DRA territory. Because this rally was unacceptable to reactionary and imperialist forces, the military regime in Islamabad launched a military assault on the border areas inhabited by these tribes.

Dear comrades and friends, elections of representatives of all progressive social strata into agencies of people's self-administration are now underway in Afghanistan. The elections take place in an atmosphere of trust and democracy, in a stage of revolutionary changes and normalization of the situation in our country. The ten theses of Comrade Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council, express the nature of the April Revolution and its national democratic stage. On their basis, representatives of all national democratic strata and classes and tribes living on DRA territory take part in the administration of the state and in the work of the Revolutionary Council. On the basis of its external peace policy, the PDPA has never been indifferent to the situation in the world. On the contrary, it is seriously alarmed by the danger of a nuclear war threatening the world, which is the result of the military policy of world imperialism, headed by American imperialism.

The 27th CPSU Congress was held recently. In his speech, Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, expressed the fundamental line, initiative, and proposals of the Soviet Union for an all-encompassing system of international security.

The CPSU Congress reaffirmed the Soviet Union's policy of peace, peaceful coexistence, and socialist and proletarian internationalism. The state of the socialist community and the Soviet Union in particular are trying to prevent a nuclear war from breaking out; they are striving to achieve mutual understanding among peoples and a life in peace for all people all over the world.

We take pride in the results that you have achieved in building an advanced socialist society and in the prestige which you enjoy in the international arena.

Allow me to take this opportunity to thank you for your solidarity and the fraternal assistance which the Communist Party, state, and poeple of Czechoslovakia render to the PDPA, the revolutionary state, and the Afghan people. I wish the Communist Party and the working people of Czechoslovakia as many successes as possible in implementing the decisions and conclusions of the 17th congress.

EL SALVADOR CONGRESS DELEGATE ADDRESSES RALLY

AU101253 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 3 Apr 86 p 4

["Greetings from the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front" of El Salvador, delivered by Santiago Lopez, member of the Revolutionary Directorate; published in the column "Guests of the 17th Congress at Meetings with the Working People" -- date and place not specified]

[Text] Esteemed Comrades, we convey to the CPCZ the friendly greetings of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMNLF) on the occasion of the convening of the 17th CPCZ Congress, the conclusions of which will undoubtedly lead the Czechoslovak people toward further successes on the path of building the developed socialist society.

In El Salvador the people's revolutionary war, which has been going on these last 6 years, has today spread over the entire territory of the state. Our just war has proved to be the decisive path toward achieving our freedom, independence, self-determination, and peace. As the vanguard of our people's struggle, the FMNLF has achieved the shipwreck of the systematic plans of U.S. imperialism, aimed at foisting a military solution on the conflict in El Salvador. Our Front, which is firmly holding high the banner of the political solution of the conflict via negotiation, is nevertheless prepared to clash with, and to destroy in all spheres, the escalating North American pressure and interference in our country, as well as any possible direct intervention in El Salvador.

The FMNLF represents the greatest unification of the revolutionary people's forces ever achieved by the people of El Salvador. We continue unifying further the revolutionary organizations which form it, as well as strengthening our alliance with the revolutionary Democratic Front of El Salvador.

The fight waged by the people of El Salvador is today acquiring the character of mass participation in the military and political spheres, aimed at achieving our demands. Our demands for true independence, social justice, political freedoms, and the solution of the crisis by means of negotiations enjoy the support of many millions of patriots, who express their readiness to fight to the final victory both with weapon in hand, and by workers strikes and numerous demonstrations, and generally in various forms of struggle.

The warmongering policy of the Reagan administration wants to stifle the Sandinista people's revolution and to prevent the victory of our people. For this purpose the White House is even prepared to carry out a direct intervention against our two revolutions. The preparations are more than obvious. Reagan has turned Honduras into a real base of aggression against all peoples of Central America and the Carribean, at the same time strengthening his military support for the El Salvador dictatorship, and fighting for further multimillions in aid to the counterrevolutionary gangs of mercenaries. Such a policy carries with it the danger of evolving an armed conflict throughout Central America, a conflict which would mean a cruel blow to peace.

The fight of the people of El Salvador is an inseparable part of the fight waged by all peoples of the world for a better future; it needs the broadest possible combat solidarity.

In conclusion I want to express the deepest faith in the successes of the 17th CPCZ Congress and of all Czechoslovak people.

Revolution, or death! We will win!

SINDERMANN OPENS 11TH SED CONGRESS 17 APRIL

LD172332 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1247 GMT 17 Apr 86

["Text" of speech by Horst Sindermann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, opening the 17th April session of the 11th SED Congress in Berlin]

[Excerpts] Berlin, 17 Apr (ADN) -- Dear comrades, the 11th SED Congress is open. The Central Committee extends warm greetings to all delegates who received their responsible mandate for the 11th congress at bezirk delegate conferences, as well as to all guests who are attending our congress.

Dear comrades, in a comprehensive national debate and a great creative mass initiative in honor of the 11th congress, the communist and citizens of our socialist GDR have performed outstanding feats to strengthen socialism and to safeguard peace. Our party has again proved its unity and cohesion as a militant alliance. Closely linked to the people, it has created a secure basis for the discussion and the decisions to be taken by this congress in order to proceed successfully on our course for the well-being of the people and the safeguarding of peace in accordance with our party program.

Comrade delegates, dear guests, since the 10th congress our party has suffered grievous losses by the death of proven comrades. We remember our comrades Alexander Abusch, Franz Dahlem, Otto Gotsche, Heinz Hoffmann, Katharina Kern, Albert Norden, Waldemar Verner, Gerhard Weiss, Konrad Wolf, and other meritorious comrades and personages Wolfgang Heinz, Anna Seghers, Johannes Warnko, Antonio Wohlgomuth, Professor Erich Corrons, and Professor Max Steenback. We also remember all the dear deceased who, as upright fighters, devoted their lives to the party.

In the past 5 year outstanding representatives of the international communist workers movement and of international life have died. Among them are Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, Enrico Berlinguer, Ismail Bilen, Maurice Bishop, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, Nicola Al-Shawi, Seydou Cissokho, Dr Jusuf Mohamed Dadoo, Oswaldo Dorticos, Moses Mabhida, Gustavo Machado, Ville Pessi, Waldeck Rochet, Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, Indira Gandhi, Olof Palme.

We shall always honor their memory. You have risen to honor the dear deceased. Thank you. Comrades, it is with great pleasure that we warmly welcome 140 delegations of communist and workers parties, revolutionary-democratic, socialist and social-democratic parties from 104 countries.

Most warmly we welcome the CPSU delegation from the Soviet Union, under Mikhail Sergyevich Gorbachev.

18 April Session

LD180935 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0806 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] Berlin, 18 Apr (ADN) -- The 11th SED Congress began its 2d day of discussion at 1000 hours on Friday morning in the Palace of the Republic.

Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, other members of the Central Committee, Politburo, Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and the heads of foreign delegations were welcomed with stormy applause and cheers when they took their seats in the congress presidium.

The discussion was continued on the SED Central Committee report and the Central Audit Commission report. Kurt Hager, who had the chair for the morning, called on Siegfried Lorenz, candidate member of the SED Central Committee and first secretary of the Karl-Marx-Stadt Bezirk Executive, as the first speaker.

MIKHAIL GORBACHEV LAYS WREATH IN LENIN SQUARE

LD161058 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0939 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Berlin, 16 Apr (ADN) -- Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, laid a wreath at the memorial in Berlin's Lenin Square for the founder of the party and of the Soviet state immediately after his arrival this morning to take part in the 11th SED Congress. Mikhail Gorbachev and Erich Honecker were cordially received in the square which is in the center of Berlin by FDJ members, Pioneers and many citizens.

GORBACHEV, HONECKER ATTEND CEREMONY AT TREPTOW

LD180956 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0813 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Berlin, 18 Apr (ADN) -- SED Congress and CPSU delegations today honored Soviet heroes who fell in the struggle against fascism by laying wreaths at a ceremony at the Treptow Memorial.

Erich Honecker and Mikhail Gorbachev, members of the SED Central committee Politburo Willi Stoph and Horst Sindermann, Mengistu Haile Mariam, general secretary of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia; Vadim Medvedev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Army General Heinz Kessler, minister of national defence of the GDR; and Army General Petr Lushev, commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany, proceeded to the memorial.

Other members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee Politburo; members and candidate members of the Central Committee; groups from delegations to the congress from all bezirke of the GDR; and foreign delegations took part in the solemn ceremony.

MENGISTU TOURS MILITARY EQUIPMENT FACTORY

LD170943 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0948 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Neubrandenburg, 16 Apr (ADM) -- Mengistu Haile Mariam, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Wrokers Party of Ethiopia, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, and commander-in-chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Socialist Ethiopia, visited the Neubrandenburg bezirk on Wednesday morning, the 5th day of his visit. The high guest was cordially welcomed in the Reparaturwerk Neubrandenburg by Johannes Chemnitzer, SED Central Committee member and first secretary of the Neubrandenburg SED Bezirk Executive, and other personages. Specialists from the factory briefed the guest and his entourage on the performance of the enterprise's workers in preparation for the 11th SED Congress. Mengistu Haile Mariam was shown around the heavy engineering works, which specializes in the repair of heavy equipment for the National People's Army and the production of spare parts.

FIGHT AGAINST TERRORISM 'THIN PRETEXT' FOR U.S.

AU171149 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 16 Apr 86 p 1

[Article by Sandor Bocz: "American Bombs"]

[Text] Knowing the antecedents and the American behavior, it has not come as a real surprise that the military forces of the United States have attacked Libya for the second time in barely 3 weeks. However, whereas previously it bombed "only" a Libyan radar station and sunk patrol boats in the Gulf of Sidra, this time at dawn on Tuesday [15 April] the targets of the large-scale air attack were two big cities, Tripoli and Benghazi. After Grenada and Lebanon, it is not news that the Reagan administration has incorporated local military interference as an organic part of its global policy.

What is less understandable and is shocking is the ease and grandiose attitude with which Washington ignores all international criticism, all distancing statements, and all warning to exercise restraint; and the kind of wild-west inspired irresponsibility with which Washington is playing the risky game in local and worldwide conflicts.

The American bombers were given the command for action at the very time that the UN Security Council was trying to propose efforts for easing the tension in the Mediterranean region and staving off another American aggression. The member states of the Arab League ensured Libya of their solidarity in the event of any threat of aggression. The fact that all this was going to be to no avail could somehow be calculated, but what was the reason for the preliminary West European consultation if the White House arrogantly ignored the joint statement of the allies, which did not support but practically opposed the planned military action against Libya? On the other hand, Margaret Thatcher contradicted herself and the Common Market's view, which also reflected the British view, when, confounding her nickname the Iron Lady, she "flexibly" allowed American bombers to take off from air bases in the UK and carry out the "precise surgical operation" previously announced by Vice President Bush, an operation which -- as Secretary of Defense Weinberger boasted -- could not even have been hindered by the fact that the F-111's had to make a detour around France and the Iberian Peninsula since they did not have permission to overfly. A small imperfection of the "operation" is shown by the fact that the bombers were not able completely to "avoid" the French Embassy in Tripoli.

There is no point in meditating about what, in fact, the American aggression really was, "retaliation" or "prevention," "punishment" or "self-defense." It is clear that it was none of these. It is an open secret that Washington has been trying for a long time to "eliminate" Al-Qadhdhafi, who is crossing hegemonic American plans, and his name is on the same list as the Nicaraguan Daniel Ortega's. Fighting against "international terrorism" is only a thin pretext for making a reality out of neoglobalism.

Actually, like Nicaragua, Libya has expressed its readiness for discussions, but in both cases, the United States has chosen the tool of violence. This method is only good for intensifying and increasing tensions, not for easing or settling conflicts. Similarly, it can be noted that the oft-mentioned forcing back and ending of terrorism can only be achieved by international cooperation and multilateral discussions. Exercising terror at the state level is not an antidote to, but the breeding ground for terrorism.

The American press registered 3 weeks ago with regret that the show of force of the 6th Fleet did not reduce but increased Al-Qadhdhafi's popularity and did not increase but reduced Libya's international isolation. The people's and states sense of justice commands them to give support to the victim of a big imperialist power. It is self-evident that our country's public opinion is in solidarity with the Libyan people and firmly condemns the American aggression, which cannot be justified by anything.

MSZMP OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON AGRICULTURE

AU151334 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 25 Mar 86 p 5

[Interview given by Imre Kovacs, deputy head of a department of the MSZMP Central Committee, to Ivan Gador: "Agricultural Turning Point: Maintaining Strict Order -- A Way Upwards After Government Measures"; date and place not given; first two paragraphs are paper's introduction.]

[Text] We hardly need to forecast the end of the world, but we should also not be too optimistic, since agriculture, which has been clearly successful for years, seemed to weaken last year. Production fell, profits are smaller, and an increasing proportion of agricultural units lack the conditions for simple production.

Numerous government measures have been taken in recent months precisely in order to improve this situation. We discussed with Imre Kovacs, deputy head of a department of the MSZMP Central Committee, what is needed to compensate the unsuccessful past year with a good year and for agricultural production to be able to permanently regain its earlier good positions.

[Kovacs] We are waiting for miracles in vain, but we do not need miracles. Even if government measures do not fulfill every need, they improve the condition for income production. Based on this and on the secotr's well-known performance capacity, I am confident that agriculture will overcome last year's difficulties with more, better, and more marketable products this year.

The Good Things Are Not Good Enough

[Gador] To achieve this, however, accuracy, discipline, and well-organized work are indispensable requirements. These are not the strong points of agriculture, either....

[Kovacs] Nevertheless, every external and internal circumstance obliges the country's population to learn all these requirements. And there are quite a number of encouraging signs precisely in agriculture and of course in other areas, too. A series of agricultural enterprises has been able to carry out excellent work for quite a while. It is precisely this that is striking, namely, that there is a huge difference between units working under virtually the same conditions. And I mean here not only the natural conditions but also conditions determined by economic regulations. We must mention here that the regulations did not measure adequately enough the burden capacity of agricultural units units that were affected also by the weather. The regulations overburdened them, and thus the producers answered by curbing production or even halting it in less profitable branches or branches having deficits. Unfortunately, this kind of reaction was also seen on the part of those who could have counteracted the burdens with better work.

We should not be surprised, either, that the processing enterprises, when facing losses on the world market, lost confidence, and this was also felt by producers. Small-scale producers also lost confidence, something that is again not some sort of stroke of fate. The matter is simply that they often received contradictory information from their sources, and not uniform and decisive guidance. And when the enterprise heads and the household farmers read and heard the declarations, they saw that the necessary measures were delayed. From this they drew the conclusion that perhaps there is no need to increase production.

[Gador] We must consider, however, that, under identical regulations, not everyone decreased or halted animal husbandry and started to irresponsibly reduce planting. It seems that there is less talk nowadays about professional knowledge. In places where good professionals were working, they were able to counterbalance a part of the withdrawing measures with their high-level professional activity. It is, of course, easier to slaughter cows than "teach" them to produce 6,000 to 7,000 liters of milk.

[Kovacs] Fortunately, not everyone thinks this way. All these producers who, out of professional honesty and taking into consideration the prospects, expanded or at least maintained their production at the current level are worth all our appreciation. Along with them, however, a crowd of lazy ones was also present. Both individuals and enterprises are inclined to advance toward smaller opposition. This is manifested not only in the fact that they halted temporarily unprofitable production but also in the fact that -- to use Istvan Szabo's words at the general meeting of the Corn and Industrial Crop Growing Cooperation -- "The good things are not good enough." On the loess soils and under excellent conditions, they are satisfied with a yield of 7-8 metric tons of corn per hectare where they could achieve 9 to 10 metric tons. Dairy farms producing 5,000 liters of milk do not make an effort to produce 6,000 liters, in spite of the fact that even a production of 6,500 liters of milk could be achieved. And I could go on with the examples. The death rate at the broiler chicken farms and on the pig breeding farms is today greater than 4 or 5 years ago, and the indicators of fodder utilization are deteriorating instead of improving.

MSZMP Official Interviewed on Agriculture

They feel they are exempted

[Gador] In the past, the firms concerned have often said that, on a stock-breeding farm that is worn-out biologically and is so old, one cannot stop animal death from increasing, even by the most devoted work of an expert.

[Kovacs] There is some truth in this, but it is a great pity when people mention this, because many of them think that if they give such an explanation they are exempted from the duty to act creatively. It is the most comfortable thing in the world to blame everybody while the person complaining does nothing. "Conditions are bad and all initiatives are doomed to fail, why should I strain myself" says such a person and does nothing if moldy maize is mixed in the fodder or if the unrepaired feeder is wasting the fodder. If the tractor breaks down and no parts are found in the neighboring town, such a person does not see to the matter and does not complain. If his perfunctory application for credit is not immediately approved for cash, he does not go and rewrite his application, does not argue, does not fight for it, but shrugging his shoulders, he says that this is how the country is. Of course, there should be enough parts, artificial fertilizers, and pesticides in all counties, and the employee in the bank could also help formulate a more exact application for credit. But if this is not so, one should certainly not give up.

[Gador] Every creditable expert would agree with this, but it would also be good if the basis for such arguments could be stopped.

[Kovacs] This can only be done with the active participation of all of us. This is why the modernization of the economic management system is in progress, the modernization which has to be fulfilled according to its significance not only for national economic and branch levels, but also inside the gates of enterprises and cooperatives. In addition to the well-tested methods of internal management, new solutions are required. All such initiatives deserve support that seek to find a socialist type of solution for increasing production and improving efficiency.

There Is Strength For Renewal

[Gador] However, it should be promising for the people working in agriculture that the Seventh 5-Year Plan stipulates an unchanged rate of growth, and for the first time in years, the income-producing capacity of enterprises can improve this year. The situation will be easier due to some increase in procurement prices, the subsidy provided for reconstruction in animal husbandry, and the changes in the tax system, and these could create conditions in which someone who is able can think constructively.

[Kovacs] The country very much needs developed and progressive agricultural production; therefore, we continue our agricultural policy by adjusting it to new requirements. In addition to developing large enterprises, it is, of course, necessary to further increase production on house plots and rely on the industrial and service activity of agricultural plants. All doubts must be dispersed. The agricultural sector does have strength for renewal, and this is proved by the recent years' achievements, through which the sector has managed to fulfill great tasks, except for the most recent standstill. The majority of agricultural experts know their business and are receptive to new and modern solutions. Thus, personnel and structural conditions are available and can be made available for changing over to the intensive stage and to accepting new methods. However, I do emphasize that one must keep to a strict sequence of things. In the first stage, also within the agricultural sector, the basis for progress has to be developed above all by personal and corporate performance. Once this is done, the essential central support for development, just as in the past, will not fail to come.

FIRST NUCLEAR REACTOR TO BE STOPPED FOR RENOVATION

LD180828 Budapest MTI in English 1256 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Budapest, April 17 (MTI) -- Hungary's first research reactor, which began operation at the Central Physics Research Institute in 1959, will be stopped at the end of April for about two years, the duration of renovation work. Although the reactor has been continuously and safely operating since the first day, structural elements have to be replaced or repaired.

The first Hungarian nulcear reactor served as a neutron source for physical, chemistry, biology and nuclear energy research, and established the possibility for launching the local production of isotopes. It also provided considerable assistance in the training of nuclear experts. Besides renovation, the output of the reactor will also be increased in the course of reconstruction, to 20 megawatts instead of the current five. With the exception of several special elements, all instruments, elements and devices will be Hungarian-made. Experts of more than 20 companies are to participate in the construction, local assembly and the production of the instruments.

ORZECHOWSKI RECEIVES LIBYAN ENVOY, CONDEMNS U.S.

LD171735 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski has received the secretary of the People's Bureau of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah in Warsaw, Sulayman al-'Uraybi. The head of Polish diplomacy resolutely condemned the U.S. aggression against Libya and reaffirmed the Polish people's and authorities full solidarity with the people and the leadership of the Libyan Jamahiriyah. He also conveyed deepest sympathy for the victims of the aggression.

DELEGATE ADDRESSES SECURITY COUNCIL ON U.S. RAID

LD171356 Warsaw PAP in English 0822 GMT 17 Apr 86

[By PAP correspondent Ludwik Arendt]

[Text] New York, April 17 -- Poland condemns the brutal use of force against a small, non-aligned state, which entailed casualties, also among civilian population, as well as material losses, said Poland's Permanent Representative at the United Nations Ambassador Eugeniusz Noworyta at a debate in the U.N. Security Council Wednesday, devoted to the American aggression against Libya. He also drew attention to endangered safety of Polish nations working in Libya. Poland expresses deep concern over the use of force by the U.S. and is fully at one with Libya. Poland supports the country in its actions aimed to safeguard and defend its own independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity, he said.

U.S. actions are a sign of total disrespect for the United Nations. The steps by the U.S. cannot be described otherwise than acts of state terrorism on the part of a superpower against a small country. The violate generally recognized norms of behaviour in the civilized world. The U.S. inadmissible explanation of its use of force proves the country's lack of responsibility and must be considered a deliberate attempt to undermine international security.

What is particularly disquieting is U.S. official statements to the effect that the method of "Punitive, military expeditions" will be continued in future. Such policy carries unpredictable consequences to world peace and security. The nations of the world expect that the Security Council, in line with its responsibility ensuing from the U.N. Charter, will demand from the U.S. to put an immediate stop to military operations and that it will take up urgent actions to condemn the aggression and to prevent it from taking place in future, said the Polish delegate.

PAPERS CITE WORLD CONDEMNATION FOR U.S. 'AGGRESSION'

LD171221 Warsaw PAP in English 0327 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Press review]

[Text] Warsaw, April 17 -- All national dailes today frontpage reports on world reactions to the American armed aggression against Libya, among them a statement by states parties to the Warsaw Treaty in which the allied socialist states express deep concern over the rapid and sharp aggravation of the international situation, provoked by the hostile U.S. action against Libya, and also their solidarity with the people of Libya in its efforts aiming to head off the imperialist aggression. Protest marches in Western Europe and the U.S. statements of condemnation from leaders, governments and nations worldwide are also covered.

Frontpaged is an announcement that the Polish Sejm (parliament) will meet on April 23 to hear a government report on the state of agriculture and food economy in 1985.

Reported is a press conference in Warsaw on the hitherto lines of activity of the government Committee for Science and Technological Progress.

The papers also report on the arrival in Berlin of Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, to attend the 11th Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, and the text of his message to Wojciech Jaruzelski from aboard the plane while flying over the Polish territory on his way to the GDR.

Presenting numerous examples of worldwide indignation over the U.S. aggression on Libya the ZYCIE WARSZAWY daily wrote that "once (this indignation) is so widespread, it means that sooner or later the United States will have to pay for what has happened. The U.S. allies are afraid that they may suffer, too. Terrorism, regardless of the guise it appears in, cannot become a tool of anyone's policy in our dangerous times," the paper said.

Warsaw, April 17 -- ZLONIERZ WOLNOSCI today brings a commentary on world reactions to the U.S. aggression against Libya. Excerpts: "Today it is even more clear than before that another political and military doctrine invented in the White House, the so called neoglobalism, is aimed, just as its predecessors, against man, his life, dignity and freedom. It is aimed against all those who do not want to recognize the dreams of Washington 'godfathers' about worldwide domination."

"This new doctrine, prepared according to old recipes, puts pressure on provoking regional conflicts, on constant fanning of the threat of total confrontation, on threatening the world with a nuclear catastrophe. There is no doubt that Western Europe's way of thinking and evaluation of U.S. activities is totally different from that 'before Libya'. U.S. Armed Forces managed to bring death and destruction to Libya, while politicians from Washington 'succeeded' in stirring a wave of criticisms and condemnation directed against their machinations and dreary calculations."

In a related commentary the army daily quoted from a member of a task group for the Polish contingent within U.N. forces in Syria, who said: "Soldiers serving under the U.S. blue flag in the Golan Heights, just as we in this country, are of the opinion that the American air raid on Libya is a sign of state terrorism on the part of the current Washington administration. Fulfilling a peaceful mission in this important point of the world in the ranks of the U.N. interim forces, Polish soldiers are aware of dangers arising from the existing situation."

The party daily TRYBUNA LUDU said: "The most tangible result of the unpredictable step by the American Administration is widespread protest and indignation of the world. This is reflected in many forms. Beginning with strongly-worded government statements in socialist, neutral and non-aligned countries, through statements critical of the U.S. on the part of such people as the U.N. secretary-general, to voices full of embitterment, concern and disappointment, coming from almost all U.S. allies who had been confronted with accomplished facts."

Referring to PUWP CC Political Bureau communique, the Polish Government's statement, and the joint document by the states-parties to the Warsaw Treaty, the daily added: "Poland's official stand included in those statements entirely lives up to our society's expectation that the sense of responsibility, restraint in politics and active efforts aimed to maintain general peace will nevertheless get the upper hand in the world."

RZECZPOSPOLITA ON: JARUZELSKI'S NEW IMAGE IN U.S. MEDIA

AU041110 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 28 Mar 86 p 2

[Unattributed article: "Jaruzelski's New Friends"]

[Text] On 25 March the emigre paper DZIENNIK POLSKI carried an article by Wojciech Wa utynski entitled "Jaruzelski's New Friends." The text of the article is published below in its entirety.

Something of a new wind has blown across the Hudson. Until very recently those liberals who set the tone of the New York media, and through it that of the American media in general, had the worst possible opinion of Wojciech Jaruzelski. His name was set alongside that of Pinochet, and there was even talk of him being "a Soviet officer in Polish uniform" at one time. His name was directly linked with every possible act of repression. The heroes of the press were Michnik, Kuron, Mielicki, and Geremek. This is no more.

The tone of the opinion altered first, and then its content. The world famous New York journalist Flora Lewis conducted an interview with the Polish leader in Moscow which appeared with the sub-heading "Jaruzelski Expresses the Patriotism of his Country." He spoke to her for 2 and 1/2 hours. He was dressed in civilian clothes and "wore no medals or badges in his lapels, as party congress delegates tend to." The main topic of conversation was neither communism nor antagonism between East and West or other world issues. He spoke about what it means to be Polish, about Polish pride, Polish patriotism, Polish pain, and Polish feelings.

He told Flora Lewis how much he did not want to, but had to, carry out the December coup. "He clearly believes that Moscow has recognized that Polish nationalism is a natural phenomenon and a manifestation of national dignity." And that is what Flora Lewis has to say from Moscow.

The NEW YORK TIMES permanent correspondent in Warsaw is Michael Kaufman. Kaufman, the son of a prewar communist from Lodz, is very well-informed about Polish affairs. In recent years he has become the spokesman of Polish dissidents, and is America's main source of information about the struggle against the "Jaruzelski Junta." But now he has stuck quite a different chord. The title of one of his dispatches reads: "Poland Is Trying To Win Over Gorbachev and Is Succeeding." In Kaufman's opinion "the Polish general in civilian dress was shown on Soviet television more often than any other Eastern bloc leader, and he was shown leaving the conference hall arm-in-arm with Gorbachev, a gesture indicating they were on good terms with each other."

For fellow-countrymen, Polish television was more important because it broadcast the general's surprise visit to Vilnius. As Kaufman reminds us, Milosz, Konwicki, and Pilsudski were all born in this city. "Even opposition figures associated with the banned "Solidarity" movement admit that General Jaruzelski has scored a success in securing Gorbachev's agreement to visit Vilnius and to have the visit shown on television."

Representatives of the "liberal wing" of the PSPR told Kaufman that in his speech Gorbachev "expressed his support for the Polish course and its vision of the economy." An outstanding economist assured him that "Moscow does not feel unhappy about Polish efforts to be admitted to the International Monetary Fund or its attempts to embark upon joint undertakings with Western participation."

A party journalist told Kaufman that General Jaruzelski had clearly appeared in Moscow as the "first among his equals." The liberal American journalist and his editorial board did not comment on this in any way.

"Nothing succeeds like success." However, the Poles remember very well the "propaganda of success" during Gierek's tenure of power. Could it be that we have to do with a new version of success, this time with the cooperation of the U.S. establishment?

In any case, the portrait of the PZPR first secretary has been repainted. Instead of "a Soviet officer in Polish uniform" we now have a Polish "patriot" and a "Western and sincere" individual. The reports on the trials and arrests in Poland have been relegated to the back of beyond of the dailies, and the statements made by representatives of the "democratic opposition" have somehow disappeared from these dailies. DZIENNIK POLSKI concludes that between New York and Warsaw things are happening of which even philosophers do not dream, as Shakespeare would say.

From the editorial board: We have published this article because it is a typical illustration of the saying that the thickest darkness prevails under the lamp.

The press "on the Hudson river" has never had any difficulties in obtaining true information, in objectively evaluating Poland's domestic situation, and in assessing who really expresses the patriotism of his country. This press has simply refused to use these sources because it has taken the view that its heroes can be only people such as Michnik, Kuron, and Bielecki, who are wholly and ferociously committed to whatever is against Poland's interests.

The article carried by DZIENNIK POLSKI suggests that some strange events are taking place along the New York-Warsaw axis if an American woman writes that Jaruzelski expresses that which is Polish as well as Polish pride, patriotism, pain, and feelings. If there is anything strange in this, then perhaps the fact is that common truth is beginning to appear in the American press.

AGENDA OF 23 APRIL PRESIDIUM SESSION OUTLINED

LD171652 Warsaw PAP in English 1929 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Warsaw, April 16: The Polish Sejm (Parliament) Presidium resolved to convene the 8th session of the Sejm on April 23. The agenda envisages:

-- A government report on the state of agriculture and food economy in 1985,

-- Reports by Sejm committees on the implementation of the law on farmers' socio-professional organizations, the law on cooperatives' as concerns agriculture, on the government draft law on companies with foreign capital share, on the government draft amendment to the law on handicraft, on draft resolution on the 1986 plan of the central fund of development of science and technology.

-- The first reading of a government draft law on civil status.

JAN REM ARTICLE ATTACKS 'CLERICAL EXTREMISM'

AU071958 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 5-6 Apr 86 p 5

[Article by Jan Rem, nom de plume of Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban: "Ballast"]

[Excerpts] According to church authorities, a political struggle against socialism is not being waged in places of worship and instances of attacks on socialism are rare. On 27 February 1985, for example, Bishop Musiel, the suffragen of Czestochowa, speaking at a church on Brzeznicki Street in Czestochowa, said: "The church is accused of conducting political activity. Priests do not engage in that kind of activity. The church forbids priests from doing so." However, every week one can point to at least several dozen manifestations of purely political addresses delivered by priests or lay people, sometimes atheists, invited to churches for this purpose. The texts of sermons on many occasions constitute a breach of the law. Thus, how can one deny the existence of something that is taking place in the presence of thousands of witnesses, the faithful?

Church authorities say that what the faithful and the state authorities call political activity is not, in essence, political. The church is engaged in moral edification; the teaching of morals concerns various areas of life and can, therefore, concern politics. Let us, therefore, take a look at a few examples of these allegedly apolitical sermons or religious lessons for the moral edification of the faithful which have been heard in churches lately.

Speaking in the hall of the Holy Cross church in Gliwice, father Malkowski of Warsaw, who travels around the country and generally says that he is fighting the red dragon, said: "There are three systems in the world which threaten human life: Communism, Hitlerism, and the killing of unborn children. As long as the communist system based on the principles of plundering, organized robbery, and thievery continues to exist, the clique to which Urban belongs will be able to maintain itself." Urban appears in various sermons, including those which concern Hitlerism. On 7 July 1985 the parish priest of Saint Florian's in Sulejow, Piotrkow Voivodship, stated that "Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban is the Goebbels of our time."

These political agitators in Soutanes travel with their speeches throughout the country in order to visit churches where they are welcome, and attack the Polish authorities in terms devoid of the slightest trace of moderation. The freedom with which they go about their activities constitutes the best possible denial of their claims that the church in Poland is persecuted.

The main motive behind these malicious statements is the view that our state authorities are alien, un-Polish, and serve foreign interests. When Poland did not enjoy independence and was ruled by the partitioning powers or was under occupation, such extreme maliciousness was, in general, checked by a feeling of moderation stemming from quite understandable caution. It seems likely that this talk about the alien nature of the Polish authorities on the part of priests who are seized with a sense of political mission is also an indirect criticism of the Episcopate as an institution conducting a dialogue with the authorities and of the Vatican for maintaining contacts with the authorities.

The alleged foreignness of the authorities is also attributed to the fact that they subscribe to an ideology supposedly incompatible with being Polish, an ideology imported from abroad, or it is said that this ideology is something alien to the minds of normal people. On 16 January 1985, for example, Father Kardasz, the parish priest of the Church of Our Lady Triumphant in Torun, said that the authorities ought to be regarded as sick on account of the ideology to which they subscribe.

Officially the Catholic Church both in Poland and throughout the world respects the principle of ideological tolerance and states that respect should be shown for various world outlooks and different creeds and convictions. It regards as correct relations based on respect for the existence of various philosophical currents alongside each other. However, in practice church teaching runs counter to these principles. It emerges from many sermons that only one world outlook has the right to exist in Poland, namely the Catholic one. Different views are reviled and abused. If an atheist were to respond by attacking church doctrine in a similar vein, he would provoke an enormous outburst of indignation. Moreover, in accordance with out laws he would be held responsible for offending religious feelings.

These claims to an ideological monopoly in Poland are incompatible with the Catholic doctrine of freedom of conscience. This doctrine teaches that a dialogue ought to be conducted with those who hold different views in a spirit of mutual respect. The statements cited above are also incompatible with the principle of the separation of church and state recognized by the church and with the ban on politicking by members of the clergy (a ban applied and implemented with regard to priests who support the progresive movement in Latin America). These sermons contain views which run counter to the church's renunciation of the wish to replace temporal authorities. Despite the fact that these sermons conflict with the doctrine of the second Vatican Council, thus far one can note little to indicate that church authorities are treating the politicking champions of Catholic totalitarianism as a kind of schism which is also damaging to the church.

On 18 March 1986 at the Church of Our Lady in Goldap, Suwalki Voivodship, Father Lachowicz said: "Religion is discriminated against in Poland, believers are threatened with dismissal for displaying their religious feelings."

At a time when more churches are being built in Poland than in any other part of Europe, Father Wlodarczyk, a parish priest from Skeczniewo, Konin Voivodship, voiced an untruth when he said the following at a mass in Zadzim in Sieradz Voivodship on 17 March 1986: "Prisons and concentration camps are being built in Poland instead of places of worship." It makes one ashamed to have to point out that the concentration camps in Poland are museums to martyrdom and that, whereas 1,600 churches have been built recently, or are being built, not one prison has been erected.

And thus all that I have quoted does not, according to church circles, constitute political activity but religious moral edification which only occasionally concerns politics, as politics is an area which cannot remain outside the scope of the church's ethical values. I would prefer to leave the matter as it stands, without adding any comments.

These inflammatory and demagogic sermons are eagerly reported by Western correspondents. These reports provide the world with a picture of the Poles as people who can be told primitive nonsense, an ignorant mass swayed only by emotion. A false image of Poland is thus created: Poland is, after all, a country of educated and thinking people. The texts of these sermons are communicated by Poland's enemies, and although the West praises such preachers, the result is that the world's image of the Poles as a nation of anachronistic fanatics is retained, as is that of the Polish clergy as people who know nothing at all about today's world.

The ballast of clerical extremism places a heavy burden on church-state relations. It undermines the church's credibility in its dialogue with the state authorities, who have always been for cooperation for the good of the country and the people.

MASS ORGANIZATIONS DENOUNCE U.S. RAID ON LIBYA

AU172018 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1826 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 17/4/1986 -- In connection with the military actions against Libya, the motion of the Executive Bureau of the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front of the Socialist Republic of Romania expresses the Romanian people's deep concern over the particularly serious situation created in the Mediterranean, vehemently protesting against the U.S. Air Force's bombing of the towns of Benghazi and Tripoli.

The Romanian people, the motion shows inter alia, considers the attack as an aggression which can in no way be justified, as an act whereby the sovereignty and territorial integrity of a free country have been violated, and the principles of the UN Charter were no longer observed, placing peace and stability in the Mediterranean and the world over in jeopardy.

The motion of the broadest forum of the Romanian democracy demands an immediate end to the U.S. military aggression on Libya, the resolution of all litigious issues by peaceful means, by way of negotiations alone, as well as the taking of action for the observance of all people's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

The American military actions in the Mediterranean should immediately stop, and measures be adopted to prevent the dropping of other bombs in Libya, the motion demands further saying: "We live in the International Year of Peace and it is our duty, the duty of all social and political forces, of all peoples to act so as to bring a turning point in the activity of politicians and international fora for the building-up of confidence among states, the resumption of the course toward detente, collaboration and peace in the life of our planet. "We demand an end to any show of force, to all military manoeuvres, including naval manoeuvres in the international waters of seas and oceans, so that sea waters may exclusively serve peaceful navigation."

In conclusion the motion expresses belief that people of the United States of America will understand the Romanian people's special concern over the serious events that occurred, and will act so as fully to contribute to safeguarding peace in the Mediterranean, in Europe and through the world.

The motion of the bureau of the Central Committee of the Union of Communist Youth, the Executive Committee of the UCSAR [Union of Communist Students' Associations of Romania] Council and the bureau of the National Council of the Young Pioneers' Organization also expresses deep concern over the deterioration of the situation in the Mediterranean engendered by the United States' attacks on Libya.

"We have learned with consternation that the U.S. Air Force's bombing caused serious damage and many casualties, including youths and children," the motion shows [as received] considering that the U.S. aggression has no justification, being a condemnable violation of the principles of the international law and the UN Charter, of the basic norms which should guide interstate relations, a serious danger posed to security, to world peace.

Next it says: "Under the pretext of fighting terrorism one may not resort to actions which are in fact attempts to national independence, [as received] to intimidate a free and sovereign people. The true and only one way of solving interstate conflicts is not that of war, of military actions, but that of talks, of negotiations apt to provide for the settlement of all disputed issues."

"The year 1986 was proclaimed by the UN General Assembly, with the support of the USA included, as the International Year of Peace and we hold the view that it must represent a primordial political and moral condition for all states to prove practical adhesion to the lofty ideals of peace, detente, disarmament, understanding and cooperation among peoples."

"We think it is the duty of young people on all meridians to join progressive and democratic political forces, world public opinion in demanding the USA to stop any other military action against Libya," the motion also says, expressing in conclusion, the hope that reason will triumph.

SCINTEIA ANALYZES LATEST U.S. NUCLEAR TEST

AU161002 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 12 Apr 86 p 6

[V. Alexandrescu article: "After the Latest U.S. Nuclear Test, a Categorical Imperative of the Cessation of the Arms Race and a Firm Demand of the People Throughout the World Is To Halt All Nuclear Weapons Tests Without Delay!"]

[Text] As has already been reported, in violation of the will of peoples and of world public opinion and ignoring the vigorous protests in its own country, the United States went ahead with a new underground nuclear test, the second of this kind within a mere 18 days. This is a very serious action and the Romanian people and the public opinion in our country express their great concern and disapproval. Socialist Romania, has always, consistently spoken out against nuclear tests, stressing the fact that they do not represent an end in themselves, but are effective links in the chain of the arms race and opportunities for perfecting these weapons, increasing their power of destruction, and creating new and more dangerous types of weapons for all mankind.

This principled position was most clearly reasserted in the recent speeches of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, in the Declaration-Appeal of the Social Democracy and Unity Front [SDUF], and in the Declaration of the Grand National Assembly. The president of the country, with good reason, stressed the urgent demand to halt all nuclear tests as the first, most acceptable, and at the same time, extremely important step for proceeding to nuclear disarmament.

The latest nuclear test, carried out in the Nevada desert, is even more reproachable since it takes place at a time when the International Year of Peace -- an action whose major objective is precisely to halt the expansion of nuclear arms and adopt concrete and effective measures to eliminate the danger of a nuclear catastrophe and safeguard the supreme right of people and nations to peace and life, as the fundamental issue of our times -- is being marked on the entire planet. Still, to continue to carry out nuclear tests runs flagrantly counter to this desideratum. As postwar realities have shown, nuclear tests act as a stimulus to the nuclear arms race and at the same time contribute to aggravating tension and increasing distrust in international relations, thus throwing difficulties in the way of reaching understandings on clearing the general political climate, something wished by all the people of the world.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, expressing the Romanian people's wish for peace and their most ardent aspirations, which are the same as the aspirations of all people throughout the world, in the speech he made at the end of March to the SDUF plenary meeting, called for most resolute actions to halt the nuclear tests and to eliminate the threat of a nuclear catastrophe. "We appeal to the Soviet Union to continue the moratorium on nuclear tests!

We appeal to the United States to join the moratorium proclaimed by the Soviet Union in halting the nuclear tests! We resolutely speak out for a general agreement on halting nuclear tests by all states. We believe that this is the major requirement and should be the first act in the International Year of Peace -- stated the party secretary general and the president of the country on that occasion. These are words which maintain all their validity and in this appeal the wish to do everything so that the spirit of reason prevails and actions are taken in accordance with the requirements of halting the nuclear arms race, with the supreme interests of the cause of peace, and with the wish of the entire humanity are expressed.

A fully justified question is raised: Why is it necessary to continue nuclear tests, since both powers, through their authorized representatives, spoke out in Geneva for a 50 per cent cutback in these weapons? Why should huge sums be wasted for testing some weapons, which are meant to be destroyed? Why should the means spent for nuclear tests not be used for solving some pressing problems of mankind, such as overcoming underdevelopment and eliminating phenomena like famine, illiteracy, and unemployment, which affect great masses of people? All the more so, since both sides have admitted that no winner can emerge from a nuclear conflict, one can ask what reason is there for continuing the tests? Why should tests continue when their serious consequences on the environment and the persistance of radioactive pollution are well known? There is no doubt that in proceeding with a new nuclear explosion, which involves the risk of unleashing very serious consequences, the United States has taken upon itself great responsibility for the cause of peace and international detente.

As a matter of fact, the new nuclear explosion carried out on the Nevada site provoked strong criticism even within the ranks of some important U.S. political personalities, who qualified the act as "a lost chance for achieving progress in halting the arms race", and as "a dangerous step backward, toward the policy of nuclear armament."

These opinions are broadly shared, as are many reactions of concern and disapproval in various places throughout the world. The vital interests of mankind require that measures and concrete actions for disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, and for the defence of peace and of life are taken without delay, while there is still time! That is why it is necessary to show restraint and clearsigtedness and to act with utmost responsibility in order to halt the current dangerous course of international events. People do not want to mark the International Year of Peace with nuclear tests and with measures for increasing the arms race. On the contrary, they want it to be without such actions, with a constructive spirit, and with concrete steps on the road to reducing tension and proceeding to disarmament.

In keeping with the aspirations of all the people of the world, the Romanian people express their hope that reason will triumph, that no effort will be spared in order to avoid the increase of the arms race and to each appropriate understandings, which can lead to a complete halt of nuclear tests, as the first necessary measure on the road of nuclear disarmament and of fulfilling all people's expectations to live in a world free of the ghost of destruction, a world of peace, security, and cooperation among all nations.

REPERCUSSIONS OF U.S. RAID ON LIBYA ASSESSED

Presidency Discusses Issue

AU171401 Belgrade Politika in Serbo-Croatian 16 Apr 86 p 1

[Text] (TANJUG) -- At an extraordinary session held yesterday at which president Radovan Vlajkovic presided the SFRY Presidency reviewed the latest situation in the Mediterranean created by the United States' armed attack against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

The presidency most sharply condemned this armed attack by the United States against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and stressed that this flagrant violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of an independent and nonaligned country seriously threatens security, stability, and peace in this region and beyond. This development of the situation was received in Yugoslavia with great anxiety.

In its statements issued on 27 February and 25 March of this year, the Presidency warned about dangerous developments in the situation in the Mediterranean and pointed out the unacceptability of the demonstration and application of military power as well as the basis for and ways of achieving peace, security, and cooperation in the Mediterranean region.

The conditions created by these armed acts have elicited the most serious anxiety and condemnation on the part of the international public. The policy of force and military intervention in international relations cannot be the means of solving any world problems. Such a policy stands in direct contradiction with the United Nations Charter.

The Presidency stresses the need for an immediate cessation of the aggressive U.S. military operations and for the engagement of the international community, particularly the Nonaligned Movement, the United Nations,and the UN Security Council, in order to restore peace and stability in this region and at the same time to show respect for the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

The Presidency hopes that those who carried out this military action will now show a sense of political reasonableness and responsibility with a view to avoiding the further spread and prolongation of the intervention, preserving peace and security in this region, and preventing a general deterioration of the international situation.

Committee Views Events

AU171925 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] The Foreign Policy Committee of the SFRY Assembly discussed the U.S. armed attack on Libya. Here is a report by Nebojsa Jankovic:

The activities of Yugoslavia before the attack on the Libyan Jamahiriyah were directed at preventing an armed conflict, Dusan Skrbac, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs, pointed out when he addressed members of the committee. He recalled that in its statement of 27 February, the SFRY Presidency seriously warned against the use of force and the undermining of the sovereignty of the Mediterranean countries.

Just before the beginning of the attack on Libya, we expressed our concern several times because of the possible development of the situation, and many European countries, including some U.S. allies, shared our views, Skrbac stressed.

The session of the committee repeated the condemnation of the U.S. action pronounced by the highest Yugoslav bodies. The need for immediately stopping military actions and threats of force for the sake of preserving peace and security in the Mediterranean and in Europe at large was pointed out.

BORBA Commentary

AU171630 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 16 Apr 86 p 5

[Unattributed commentary: "Bombs and Consequences"]

[Text] Tripoli and Benghazi will enter history as new innocent victims of ruinous and brazen bombing, and Libya as another sovereign, freedom-loving, and nonaligned country against which a brutal act of aggression has been carried out. What is most worrying is that the U.S. bombs have jeopardized security in the broader region of the Mediterranean, as well as world peace.

The peace-loving world public believed that the recent armed conflict of the U.S. war fleet and the defense forces of Libya in the Gulf of Sidra was only an incident both sides would quickly pass over in the desire to forget it, because above all, it was damaging and dangerous. It turned out now that armed confrontation of this kind is not coincidental, that possibly there is no halting it, and what is worse, no lesson has been learned either, since what is involved is a complete definite policy that seeks conflict.

For the first time since World War II, in this cradle of civilization, a resort to the use of arms has been made without real cause and reason, in a massive way and brutally, starting from a big power's entirely new strategic orientations, which can have grave international consequences. This was the first time since the great war, which was believed to be the last, that bombers of one of the greatest powers of the world have taken off from bases in Britain which, in a way, makes an accomplice of the whole of European NATO.

In that connection, the question we warned about so many times is being posed again: Is this not only the first big step in the competition for global domination from the positions of bloc policy? Is this not a harbinger of direct military interventions against all countries which, in one way or another, have won their independence and the right to their own internal development and nonaligned foreign policy, without the patronization of big monopolies, great powers, and blocs. And this is not a big step toward lawlessness on the international scene, in which a prominent place will be occupied by terror -- both individual and state -- and in which everybody will take justice into their own hands, in which Rambomania will rule?

The peace-loving world public and all progressive, democratic, and civilized forces will now have to double their activities, as well as their vigilance, which, it seems, has been lagging a bit, since these forces have deceived themselves with fallacies and illusions about international relations and contradictions. They have blindly believed in the main partners' goodwill and readiness for agreement. For behind the brutal act of aggression against a UN member-country, the principles and aims of the Charter, all peaceful achievements of the postwar world, and all civilized norms of international behaviour stand ruined. The very functioning of the United Nations and its basic function of preserving peace has been jeopardized. A world power that has assumed a great part of the responsibility for preserving peace cannot send its head of the UN delegation -- while the Security Council discusses tension in the Mediterranean -- to recruit allies for an aggression against a UN member, without the act raising the question of double standards and, above all, failure to obey laws (something which every local American judge punishes severely) and responsibly before the world public.

While preparing in Delhi for the next summit in Harare, the Coordination Bureau of Nonaligned Countries was forced by circumstances to be the first -- in this world of complicated relations and confrontations -- to react in a harsh and principled way, expressing solidarity with another one of its members who has become the victim of aggression and defending the right of all countries of the Mediterranean to peace and security. That was inevitable, because virtually all nonaligned countries feel today as if the act of aggression was carried out against each one of them. It is significant and noncoincidental that the aggression against Libya coincided with the Coordination Bureau's session.

The key issue of this moment is to halt aggression, as well as the expansion of the confrontation which has been threatening both because of U.S. irreconcilability and the Libyan call for revenge and repression. And it seems that friends and allies of the United States will find things much more difficult -- since they failed to convince Washington not to start war -- than numerous friends of Libya will find it to convince them to show their international responsibility even in this difficult situation, and thereby win once more in this confrontation with the most armed power in the world.

It will be much more difficult to realize the more lasting aim of the nonaligned countries -- to which even some bloc countries of the Mediterranean are now coming closer -- to free this region from war fleets, military bases, and confrontations. All the more so, because the people in Washington threaten to "strike again," and one can actually strike only from European NATO bases. The views of almost all Mediterranean countries -- both when condemning U.S. aggression and when assessing it as "hardly understandable" -- therefore deserve even greater attention.

Navakovic Commentary

AU172143 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 16 Apr 86 p 2

[Aleksandar Novakovic commentary: "Starting a New Fire"]

[Text] Of all possibilities that uninformed people could discern, the one that materialized was unfortunately the possibility that was feared most: In the name of neutralizing the source of terrorism, this disease of epidemic proportions, sheer military might has been used in the fragile Mediterranean.

Now, after that fait accompli, the Government of the United States, whose Air Force carried out this dangerous attack during the night between 14 and 15 April, is trying to convince its own and the world public that it had no choice. And it is also facing the increasingly frequent sufferings of its citizens. Everything the U.S. has tried to date, raning from political protests to economic and other sanctions, has remained ineffective.

As the immediate occasion for taking up arms, on its own decision and with its own choice of target and timing, one of the two most powerful forces of the world has taken a terrorist diversionist act in response to a West Berlin discotheque bombing a few days earlier. They had -- as the White House chief categorically claims -- "direct, precise, and irrefutable proofs" that that violence had been "planned and carried out according to direct orders from the Libyan regime." The violent retaliation is therefore being justified as "self-defense" which will, if necessary, be repeated.

This time, Al-Qadhdhafi's Libya was at the receiving end. But symbolically and politically speaking, Libya is not the only victim. After such an attack, many things could begin to shake. Ultimately, if things continue in this way, even the very foundation of the fragile world order.

For this order is exposed on the one hand to terrorist insanity in the name of liberationist aims of oppressed minorities, and on the other hand to arbitrary revenge by powerful states in the name of protecting their innocent citizens.

Nobody is equanimous, in any case. In the wider zone of the Mediterranean basin, both on the Afro-Asian and the European coasts, many people will have to wonder in what position they are put by challenges of this kind. They will expect everybody to do something so that the danger may not become even greater. Every force, particularly military force, has its unwritten, or better, evil rules of which the most important, or rather the most dangerous for international relations is the tendency that it rises above the law, and that it bypasses the institutions and obligations that should hold for everybody.

This is the well-known difference between the force of arguments and the arguments of force. The bombing of Libya is a frightening example of the second kind.

The sharp Arab reaction has, of course, been expected but concern is not small on other sides, either, particularly among the nonaligned countries.

Finally, Western Europe also faces a new challenge, not only because of different, more significant economic and other interests in the wider region of the Arab world than the U.S. has, but also because of the geopolitical position that determines the limits of its room for maneuver. The fate of the European Continent is linked more and more to the entanglements in the Mediterranean area.

Noticeable vacillations, to put it mildly, among Washington's allies arise from this. As far as is known, only Britain explicitly supported the air raid on Libya. The others mainly endeavored to stop the U.S. war machine which was under full steam. In vain; now they, too, will have to examine the consequences for European and international relations and will have to face them.

After all, whether in Europe or elsewhere, everyone is just as interested as Washington in combatting terrorism as a vile undermining evil in world affairs. But revenge like the retaliatory U.S. attack on Libyan cities appears to many as a no less dangerous kindling of fire. And any conflagration cannot be extinguished with fire.

$7.5 MILLION COMPUTER CONTRACT SIGNED WITH USSR

LD171039 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0915 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Ljubljana, April 17 (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav factory Iskra Automatika which forms part of the Iskra Associated Enterprises of Ljubljana, northwestern Yugolsavia, has signed a contract with partners in the Soviet Union. The contract envisages deliveries of 1,500 computer data processing devices. The contract is estimated to be worth around 7.5 million dollars.

Iskra has successfully equipped computer centres in the Soviet Union for many years now. Deliveries this year to the Soviet Union are estimated at around 18 million dollars. Iskra plans to export various electronic equipment and finished products worth around 280 million dollars this year. The enterprise Republic of Germany, the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Italy and Great Britain.

FINLAND'S KOIVISTO CONTINUES BELGRADE VISIT

Confers With Planinc

LD180252 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0944 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Apr (TANJUG) -- Dr Mauno Koivisto, president of the Republic of Finland, received Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, in the White Palace at Dedinje this morning. In cordial talks they pointed out that friendly political relations and cooperation between Yugoslavia and Finland were sufficiently good to provide a framework for stronger economic cooperation too. While both sides stressed their readiness to increase the value of overall exchange between the two countries, which also should be more suitable for the economies of the two countries, Milka Planinc particularly stressed the need for Finland, as a member of EFTA, should provide more favorable conditions for Yugoslavia industrial goods on its markets. The increase of Yugoslav exports in this area would undoubtedly result in increasing the volume of our exchange and at the same time contribute toward creating conditions for promoting higher forms of economic cooperation, as well as in our enterprises' joint ventures in other countries' markets.

Speaking about Finland's wish to develop further economic cooperation with Yugoslavia, President Koivisto stressed the presence of a large group of Finnish businessmen who arrived with him, and the talks they were holding in this direction with representatives of Yugoslav work organizations and other appropriate institutions in our country. During this meeting, reference was also made to current socioeconomic trends in Yugoslavia and Finland, as well as to the activities of both countries toward overcoming difficult problems the international community is facing at this juncture, in economic and political areas.

The talks were also attended by Milenko Bojanic, federal secretary for foreign trade; Paavo Vaeyrynen, Finnish minister of foreign affairs· and other aides.

Holds Talks With Vlajkovic

LD180258 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1401 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Apr (TANJUG) -- There are no disputes between Yugoslavia and Finland, or problems that could stand in the way of promoting friendly cooperation. This was the conclusion of Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Finnish President Mauno Koivisto during their closing talks in the White Palace in Dedinje today. They also underlined that there are favorable possibilities for promoting cooperation in the political, economic, cultural, and other areas.

Presidents Vlajkovic and Koivisto assessed that their meetings and talks over the past 3 days represent a continuation of the good and mutually beneficial traditional meetings of the top leaders of the two countries. The two presidents feel that comprehensive and friendly dialogue is a contribution to the cooperation of the two countries in all areas.

The colleagues of the two presidents presented the results of the separate talks they had held on economic cooperation and international issues at today's meeting. It was stated in the talks of Milenko Bojanic, federal secretary for foreign trade, with the group of leading Finnish businessmen accompanying Koivisto, that desire was shown for further promoting economic cooperation.

Both sides assessed that there are possibilities not only for increasing trade but also for expanding contemporary forms of integration of the economies of the two countries such as industrial cooperation, specialization, and joint operations on third markets.

The representatives of the foreign ministries also informed Presidents Vlajkovic and Koivisto about their talks during the meeting. They discussed the situation in Europe, the creation of a nuclear-free zone on the continent, and other questions.

On this occasion, too, the two presidents dwelled on the situation created in the Mediterranean. Both sides expressed their disquiet at the latest development of the situation in this region. It was stated that the use of force is impermissible, regardless of the motives justifying it. Vlajkovic and Koivisto stressed that all problems must be resolved by means of negotiation.

The two sides also noted the necessity of peaceful and just solutions to the crisis in the Middle East, including the solution of the Palestinian question, which is at the heart of the Middle East problem. With this, the 3-day top level Yugoslav-Finnish talks came to a close.

ZAMBIAN PRESIDENT VISITS BELGRADE 11-13 APRIL

LD131454 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1024 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] Belgrade, April 13 (TANJUG) — Zambian President Dr. Kenneth Kaunda closed his official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia and left Belgrade today.

The three-day Yugoslav-Zambian talks focused on the current activity of the movement of nonaligned countries in preparations for its ministerial meeting in New Delhi and summit in Harare. The development of bilateral relations and cooperation, as well as other topical questions of international political and economic life were also discussed.

During the talks, it was stressed that the two friendly and nonaligned countries hold almost identical views on international issues. The need was indicated for the Nonaligned Movement to invest further efforts for overcoming the present tension in the international situation and for the improvement of the developing countries' position, which are two vital components for the promotion of the overall international situation and for strengthening security and peace in the world. The situation in southern Africa and other focuses of crisis were particularly discussed.

Information Agreement Signed

LD131046 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0944 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] Belgrade, April 13 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia and Zambia signed an agreement here today on cooperation in the field of information. The agreement, reached during Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda's visit to Yugoslavia, gives full support to direct working contacts between the two countries' news agencies, TANJUG and ZANA, radio and television organizations and professional journalists' associations. It also encourages cooperation in scientific research work in the fields of journalism, publishing activities and exchanges of all forms of information.

The document also provides for consultations aimed at coordinating joint actions in specialized institutions and coordinating bodies of the nonaligned countries, as well as in international organizations. The document was signed by Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Information Aleksandar Petkovic and Zambian Foreign Minister Luke Mwananshiku.

MIKULIC PRESENTS NEW FEDERAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

AU162238 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 16 Apr

[Excerpt] The Presidium of the SAWPY Federal Conference has been informed about the future composition of the new Federal Executive Council. It also discussed the problem of implementing the socioeconomic position of women and the policy of the socioeconomic development of the economy at the beginning of the year. Momcilo Boskovic and Gordana Buncic report:

Branko Mikulic, who is to form the new federal government, stressed that in no case has there been any insistence on the election of persons selected in advance, but the opportunity was left open to pick people from a wide list of candidates. A democratic procedure for registering the candidates for Federal Executive Council membership was carried out in full agreement with the adopted plan. Out of the total number of candidates proposed, Mikulic stressed there are 11 doctors of science and 3 hold masters degrees; 4 are university professors including 1 academician; 10 of the candidates are from associated labor organizations. All the proposed candidates have higher education. Their average age is just below 51 years.

Explaining the proposal for a new Federal Executive Council Branko Mikulic remarked:

[Begin recording] The candidates registered or mentioned for election to the Federal Executive Council are people of high quality, possessing rich political and work experience. They are cadres who have proved themselves in the economics, science, education, health and other activities. The following will be proposed to the SFRY Assembly for election to the proportional part of the Federal Executive Council: Dragi Danev, Franciska Herga, Oskar Kovac, Radoje Kontic, Radovan Makic, Milos Milosavljevic, Nevenka Neralic-Milivojevic, Muhamed Mustafa, Egon Padovan, Mito Pejovski, Tibor Salma, Ibrahim Tabakovic, Momcilo Vucinic, and Janez Zemljaric. Equal representation of the socialist republic and an appropriate representation of the socialist autonomous provinces is ensured in the proportional part of the Federal Executive Council. The candidates for the proportional part of the Federal Executive Council include members of all the peoples of Yugoslavia and of the Albanian and Hungarian nationality.

Comrades Milos Milosavljevic and Janez Zemljaric will be proposed as vice presidents of the Federal Executive Council. The following will be proposed as federal secretaries: Fleet Admiral Branko Mamula for national defense, Raif Dizdarevic for foreign affairs, Dobroslav Culafic for internal affairs, Svetozar Rikanovic for finances, Nenad Krekic for foreign trade, Aleksandar Donev for market and general economic affairs, Svetozar Durutovic for information, and Petar Vajovic for justice and organization of administration. [end recording]

Branislava Krivic in his opening speech addressed topical questions on the implementation of the socioeconomic position and role of women.

[Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian at 2000 GMT on 16 April carries a report on Mikulic's speech to the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium which adds that the following presidents of federal committees will be proposed: Bozidar Matic for scientific and technological development; Dr Andrej Ocvirk for industry and energy; Sava Vukov for agriculture; Miodrag Marovic for tourism; Mustafa Pljakic for transportation; Dr Janko Obocki for labor, health, and social protection; Dr Lojze Ude for legislation, and Ilija Vakiv for veterans and war disabled. The report adds that Dr Zarko Papic will be proposed for the post of director of the Federal Planning Institute.]

MAMULA ENCOURAGES MOTIVATION IN ARMED FORCES

AU160755 Belgrade NARODNA ARMIJA in Serbo-Croatian 3 Apr 86 No 2438 p 8

[Radoljub Matovic report]

[Excerpts] The eighth conference of the LC Organization in the Air Force and in the Anti-aircraft Defense, held on 29 March in Zemun's Army Hall, finalized the last round of elections at the level of our Armed Forces of this kind. Admiral Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense and member of the LCY Central Committee, and Major General Simeon Buncic, secretary of the Presidium of the Committee of the LC Organization's in the Yugoslav People's Army, took part in the work of the election conference. Delegates analyzed the results of the work done by the LC Organization between the seventh and the eighth conferences, elected a new committee whose chairman is Major General Milos Bajcetic, and elected commissions and delegates for the eighth conference of the LC organization in the Yugoslav People's Army and for the 13th LCY Congress. They also adopted an important document: "The main direction of the activity and the tasks of the organs and organizations of the LCY and the communists in the coming period."

Branko Mamula: Motivating Creators

"The Air Force and the Anti-aircraft Defense are in the process of comprehensive modernization, and as such represent the leading force in the total modernization of our Armed Forces. We have opted for a domestic supersonic plane and other systems of modern technology. This is a courageous choice and a great challenge. I would like it to be a program of development which would strongly pull you and the whole country forward at, figuratively speaking, supersonic speed....

"Along with considering new techniques and technologies, we must also think about motivating people. We need top results, results that can only be achieved by highly trained creators, motivated in every way. Motivation must be provided at all levels and must be strived for through normative acts, rewards, and through guidance in the service. We must strive for consciousness which will encourage motivation on a daily basis. We must realize that we do not get much use out of those individuals who are satisfied with mediocrity, who are not keen, who are inert in the face of current challenges, and who are not prepared to face problems....

"We are going to the 13th LCY Congress. We must realize that we are in a continuous struggle for change and that we must search for new solutions within our unique LCY and our unique socialist self-managing community. We are being offered all kinds of left and right theories which are a condensed form of antisocialism. We must fight these "theories" through the building of unity based on the revolutionary tenets of our brotherly community, through the realization of the historical interests of the working class...."

DEBT RESCHEDULING GROUP PRAISES SFRY PROGRESS

LD142249 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2123 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] Geneva, 14 April (TANJUG) -- A meeting took place in Geneva today between the Coordination Group of 16 creditor countries and Yugoslavia, within the framework of negotiations for rescheduling Yugoslav debts. The Yugoslav delegation was headed by Vlado Klemencic, federal secretary for finance and member of the Federal Executive Council.

The meeting, presided over by Edouard Brunner, Swiss secretary of state at the Foreign Affairs Ministry, was attended by representatives of Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, the FRG, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Britain, the United States, and Kuwait and by representatives of the IMF, the World Bank, and EEC.

The "conclusions by the chair" from this meeting point out that governments taking part in this action "positively assessed the results achieved by the Yugoslav Government this year, continuing a significant improvement in normalizing its position with respect to the balance of payment toward foreign countries which started in 1982." It was also stated that a surplus in the Yugoslav current balance of payments with foreign countries has been readily realized in the past 3 years and that this year saw the resumption of the increase in imports from the areas of convertible currencies. Participants in the meeting welcomed prospects for the continuation of this trend this year and later.

On the other hand, the participants in the meeting stressed the need for an effective and speedy application of the policy of basic adaptations in the Yugoslav economy, in particular with regard to strengthening the effectiveness of the monetary and income policy, including the regulation of interest rates and measures for strengthening financial discipline. They pointed out the need for the stability and continuity of these trends in the coming years. At the same time, they expressed concern with the rate of inflation remaining too high and assessed that trade should be liberalized more rapidly.

Participants in the meeting recalled the November 1984 agreement on continuing the process of economic assistance to Yugoslavia. In view of the positive results which have been achieved, they expressed readiness to carefully examine the Yugoslav Government's demands for further financial assistance in the medium-term period (from 1986 to 1988). It is said that the form of the agreement on this assistance in the context of the Yugoslav medium-term plan and strengthened monitoring by the IMF should be established in an appropriate way. "For this purpose they expressed readiness to hold a meeting (in 2 days in Paris) of the Group for the Consolidation of Yugoslav Debts which will work out the next stage in this process", it is said in the conclusions by the chair.

The conclusions end by praising the progress on normalizing relations between Yugoslavia and the International Community of Banks, as well as the readiness by the World Bank and other multilateral organizations to facilitate the future flow of unofficial financial assets into Yugoslavia.

MONTENEGRIN LC ELECTS DELEGATES TO LCY CONGRESS

LD120332 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1232 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Titograd, 11 Apr (TANJUG) -- The Montenegrin LC Central Committee today approved the list of candidates for the top party organs and the representatives from Montenegro in the organs of the LCY. The candidates for the LCY Central Committee Presidium from the Montenegrin party organization, according to the decision of the Central Committee, are Vidoje Zarkovic and Marko Orlandic. The Central Committee adopted a decision on the election of 60 delegates from the Montenegrin LC to the 13th LCY Congress.

On the list of candidates for the new Central Committee of the Montenegrin LC, which will be submitted to the nomonations conference of the ninth LC congress of this republic, there are 63 candidates, 8 more than are to be elected to the Central Committee. Of the proposed candidates, 47 would be elected for the first time to the Central Committee, and only nine candidates are from the present composition of the Central Committee, which confirms the major cadres renewal.

More than 40 candidates are from associated labor, and of these nearly 43 percent are workers, engineers and technicians from immediate production. Also among the candidates are one unemployed young man and one student.

Of the 23 candidates for the LCY Central Committee, four more than are to be elected, 14 are from associated labor, and of these, seven are from material production. Only four candidates are, at present, members of the LCY Central Committee, and all others will be elected for the first time.

The social, national, age and sex breakdown of the candidates for the top party organ of the republic and the country, Andjelko Kovacevic said, consistently reflects the criteria established in the preparations for the ninth congress of the Montenegrin communists. In the national breakdown of the candidates for the Montenegrin LC Central Committee there are more than 82 percent Montenegrins, more than 6 percent Muslims, almost 5 percent Albanians and also nearly 5 percent Yugoslavs. Most candidates, more than 25 percent, are aged between 35 and 40. Participants in the National Liberation War number four among the candidates, two fewer than in the present composition of the Montenegrin LC Central Committee.

The debate in the Montenegrin LC Central Committee devoted most attention to the recent decision of the LCY Central Committee about increasing the number of members in this party organ, in relation to the earlier decision. In connection with this, Marko Orlandic, president of the Montenegrin LC Central Committee, said: The fact is that this decision was made at a closed session, and thus the party membership was unable to acquaint itself in depth with the reasons "for" or "against." These last few days and on a number of occasions I have been agreeing with the reasoning of a large number of members of the Montenegrin LC that if the reasons were principled ones, why did a decision have to be made at a closed session? The LCY Central Committee and its Presidium are familiar with the difficulties which are now arising out of this decision, because it was altered about 20 days before the beginning of the ninth congress, when we had already carried out a discussion about the lists of possible candidates for organs in the Montenegrin LC and in the LCY, in the basic LC organizations and the LC Municipal Committees. Nothing is, of course, dogma, something which cannot and should not be reexamined and changed. On this occasion as well, we must, on the principle of democratic centralism, respect the decision that has been made but also say clearly to the membership of the Montenegrin LC that the deviation we are making from the otherwise democratic actions which we have been implementing consistently up to now, we are not making because we want to, but because this decision has been imposed on us by a higher party organ.

It is realistic to expect that the forthcoming congresses, and especially the 13th LCY Congress, will provide a response to everything which reflects what is, by and large, a "multicolored" situation in the LCY. I believe that our ninth congress will also provide a contribution in this direction. I believe that we are left with no alternative today but to proceed as we have always done so far, by respecting the stances adopted until they change. But, at the same time, we must publicly raise the question of what it means to adopt stances and decisions in the LCY which hardly anyone respects and which lead to double standards within it, Orlandic concluded.